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# General Assembly

Fifty-sixth session

*Official Records*

**79**th plenary meeting
Friday, 7 December 2001, 10 a.m.
New York

*President:* Mr. Han Seung-soo ..... (Republic of Korea)

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Babaa (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

*The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.*

**Agenda item 21** (*continued*)

**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations**

**(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/171)

**(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/390)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.34)

**(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/302)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.31)

**(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/398)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.36)

**(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/474)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.26)

**(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union**

**Reports of the Secretary-General** (A/55/996, A/56/449)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.35)

**(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/301)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.25/Rev.2)

**(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization**

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**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/122)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.32)

**(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/125)

**(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/489)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.37)

**(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization**

**Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Preparatory Commission** (A/56/317)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.38)

**(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

**Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization** (A/56/490)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.30)

**(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum**

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.29)

**Ms. Pulido Santana** (Venezuela) (*spoke in Spanish*): Allow me to express Venezuela's great pleasure with the General Assembly's consideration of the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union", given the special importance my country attaches to both organizations and, in particular, given the ways in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) annually disseminates the agenda of the United Nations at the parliamentary level.

Allow me to express our satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General in document A/55/996. In it the Secretary-General set forth a clear and forthright vision for the work of the IPU with regard to its support for, and parliamentary contribution to, the United Nations, and he also expresses the hope that cooperative ties between both organizations will be strengthened and become more formal.

We would like to express our gratitude to the delegation of India for its introduction of the draft resolutions under this item. The first deals with the possibility of granting observer status to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the second properly deals with cooperation between the two organizations.

In the course of its 112 years of existence the Inter-Parliamentary Union has carried out fruitful work in the areas of democracy, peace, human rights and international law, to name just a few. This global organization, which counts among its members not just national parliaments but also regional parliamentary assemblies, now includes 140 countries, including our own. As a reflection of its great importance to our region, it also has five associate members, including three regional parliaments of the American continent — namely, the Latin American Parliament, the Andean Parliament and the Central American Parliament.

In addition, that importance is taking on a renewed character at the present time of evolving international relations, when new working methods and new actors are involved to enrich and make more effective the development of international cooperation and its results. At a time when, more than ever before, we need a strengthened United Nations to be at the centre of international efforts to achieve international peace and cooperation, the contribution that organizations such as the IPU can make towards this task is undeniable.

As has been pointed out on other occasions, the culture of peace being promoted by the Secretary-General — to which we are committed — requires the joint involvement and effective cooperation of various entities. In that regard, the contribution that the IPU has been making to foster peace and democracy is decisive. Elected parliaments, which constitute the expression of the sovereignty of peoples, contribute in

their turn to articulating the desires of those peoples with regard to international matters. By the same token, following through on intergovernmental acts is indispensable to guarantee the rights and freedoms of peoples, as well as peace and stability for them — conditions that are indispensable to their harmonious development.

However, perhaps the most obvious and relevant contribution made thus far involves the series of contacts and political negotiations that have been taking place under the aegis of IPU conferences. Those contacts and negotiations have come to be known as parliamentary diplomacy, given the favourable impact such negotiations can have in terms of preventing and peacefully settling disputes.

On the other hand, the commitment of States to ensure respect for the norms of international law, particularly those regarding the promotion of and respect for human rights and international humanitarian rights, no doubt draw strength from the substantive backing that the IPU can continue to give the United Nations by ensuring, through national parliaments, the conformity of member countries' legislation with international treaties entered into in the context of the United Nations. At the same time, this can ensure the close attention required in instances where constitutions provide for those treaties to come into force. This is one of the ways that parliamentary diplomacy has great importance at the national level.

At a time of change, when we are seeking to strengthen the United Nations to adapt it to these changes and make it a more effective instrument to achieve its priorities, it is unthinkable to bypass the parliamentary perspective, through which we can have access to the world's opinions and political inclinations. The IPU gives that parliamentary dimension to the United Nations by bringing to it the opinions of its peoples, which is so useful and necessary to making the United Nations more democratic. Heads of State and Government recognized that need in the Millennium Declaration, and therefore decided to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations.

Venezuela recognizes the importance of the role being carried out by parliamentary diplomacy in international relations, and has positively supported the efforts made at the United Nations to effectively strengthen that cooperation. It is for this reason that we are pleased with the recommendations in this regard made by the Secretary-General in his report contained in document A/55/996. It is also for that reason that we are very pleased to endorse the initiative to grant observer status to the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In this connection, we trust that this objective can be achieved at the next session of the General Assembly.

Before concluding my statement, my delegation would like to take this opportunity to state its support for the various draft resolutions put before the General Assembly under the sub-items of the agenda item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", given the beneficial effect such cooperation has on the revitalization and efficiency of our Organization.

**Ms. Novotná** (Slovakia): At the outset let me thank the Secretary-General for his reports on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, which give an impressive account of the broad scope of cooperation with those organizations. Slovakia wishes to support the Secretary-General's call for enhanced cooperation and coordination and for a pragmatic division of work, with the aim of avoiding needless competition between institutions and ensuring the efficient use of resources. All of us, the Member States, bear a particular responsibility in this respect.

In our deliberations on this item, my delegation wishes to give special attention to the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Allow me therefore to take this opportunity to welcome to New York the Secretary General of the OSCE, Mr. Jan Kubiš. His presence at our plenary meeting today proves the growing tendency towards closer and more efficient cooperation between our two organizations.

The Slovak delegation shares the conclusions of the Secretary-General contained in his report, in particular that cooperation between the OSCE and the United Nations has continued to prosper over the last few years. However, the success of the cooperation between the two organizations will be measured by its contribution to improving the lives of the people in our countries and by how it responds to their needs and hopes.

There are many specific challenges for the United Nations and the OSCE in the prevention, settlement

and management of conflicts. We have to mention South-Eastern Europe in particular. History has shown that there is no security in Europe as long as there is instability in this part of the European continent.

We highly appreciate the work done by both the United Nations and the OSCE missions in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in preparation for elections. We believe that the recent parliamentary elections in Kosovo represent a step forward towards multi-ethnic coexistence and towards creating security and democracy in the region. We appeal to elected leaders to adopt a constructive approach to make real progress in the inter-ethnic dialogue and improve the living conditions of all the inhabitants of the province as soon as possible.

We also appreciate the fact that, following the recent terrorist attacks, countries and international organizations have manifested their determination and capacity to closely cooperate and coordinate their actions in the fight against the evil of terrorism. Slovakia is ready to be a firm and active partner in this struggle. We welcome the adoption of the Bucharest Action Plan on combating terrorism, and believe that its implementation will be a concrete and timely contribution to worldwide efforts in this field. Slovakia is party to practically all the relevant legal instruments on fighting terrorism. In the near future we will ratify the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which we signed early this year.

In conclusion, let me reiterate my country's conviction that the future of world peace and security depends, to a large extent, on comprehensive United Nations cooperation with regional organizations. The OSCE and the United Nations are natural partners in their common efforts for peace, democracy and prosperity. It is in the interest of all of us to further strengthen this close cooperation and partnership.

**Mr. Gatilov** (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): The Russian Federation has consistently supported the comprehensive development and improvement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other international organizations, in keeping with Chapter VIII of the Charter. We are convinced that that cooperation should provide a framework, within which the lead role is played by the main international Organization, with due attention being given to the comparative advantages of regional players. We also feel that the scope of such cooperation should be extremely broad — spanning from conflict prevention and resolution to the promotion of socio-economic development, to combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic and eliminating poverty, crime and disease.

Joint efforts by the international community to combat international terrorism have created a radically new challenge and dimension to the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations. In this connection, we believe it essential to continue to follow a consistent policy of further strengthening and improving cooperation between the United Nations and international organizations whose activities are in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. We are in favour of institutionalizing the various forms of such cooperation, as well as making more effective use of the opportunities and resources of regional organizations, particularly in the area of peacekeeping — with the United Nations Security Council having the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. We believe that the practice of having regular meetings between the senior officials of the Secretariat and leading regional organizations is extremely useful. We also favour developing this practice further.

On the whole, Russia commends the level of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). By way of example, I wish to refer to Tajikistan, Kosovo, Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. We believe that, with the United Nations retaining its leading role, the most promising area of cooperation between the United Nations and the OSCE is that of increasing global and regional efforts to, among other things, counter new threats to security in Europe and combat international terrorism, aggressive nationalism, organized crime and the illegal drug trade.

Recently, a regular meeting of the OSCE Council of Ministers was held in Bucharest, in which representatives of the 55 member States took part. Discussions were constructive on the whole. The documents of the meeting and the statements by representatives of the member States reflected the general view on the changing situation in the world and the firm intention to come together to counter the new threats to security in the twenty-first century, above all, international terrorism. The key conditions of such

cooperation should be genuine partnership, based on sovereign equality and solidarity among States, full compliance with the Charter, the principles of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and the interests of all OSCE States. As a basis for interaction between States in this area, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution and plan of action for strengthening the role of the OSCE in the fight against terrorism.

An agreement was reached on a balanced document concerning the situation in South-East Europe, which defined the main thrust of OSCE activities for the restoration and development of that region, on the basis of respect for territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, the sovereignty of States and the maintenance of their multi-ethnic nature.

We fully appreciate the results of cooperation between the United Nations agencies and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the social and economic spheres, in particular on issues of transportation and communication networks, trade, investment, industrial and agricultural development and combating drugs. We consider this cooperation important primarily in order to promote the integration into the world economy of the member States of the OECD, of which six are also members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

We believe it necessary to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity so as to resolve more effectively issues relating to ensuring peace, stability and sustainable development in African countries. In particular, it is important to preserve the experience that has been gained through cooperation at a stage when the Organization of African Unity is being transformed into the African Union, as well as to raise the level of cooperation, focusing attention on coordinating international efforts and mobilizing resources in the interest of resolving the most urgent tasks facing the African continent.

Russia supports the efforts undertaken by the Organization to strengthen the peacemaking potential of Africa, which has been achieved through training for professionals, information exchanges, joint military exercises and demining programmes, as well as through the United Nations standby arrangements system and the establishment of effective partnerships and cooperation in the field of peacekeeping.

In the framework of cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and subregional African structures, we consider it appropriate to carry out comprehensive United Nations programmes in coordination with the Economic and Social Council for, on one hand, mine clearance, measures to eliminate small arms and demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and, on the other, strengthening democratic institutions, support for social and economic reform, strengthening national institutions of government and guaranteeing the primacy of law.

We also trust that the cooperation of the United Nations with the Economic Community of Central African States will help to turn the latter into an instrument of effective economic integration and the fight against poverty in countries of the subregion.

As regards Latin America, we believe in the usefulness of the United Nations providing assistance to countries of the region on questions of economic cooperation and development on the basis of agreements between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, given that virtually all States, including Cuba, participate in it. We are also in favour of strengthening the coordination of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and other institutions of the United Nations system on questions of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System.

We attach great significance to developing cooperation between the United Nations and such an important stakeholder of global civil society as the Inter-Parliamentary Union. We commend the 105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Havana this April. We consider that the decisions taken in that inter-parliamentary forum are of significant help to the activities of the United Nations in the areas of the fight against terrorism, the protection of cultural heritage, the observance of principles of international law, the attainment of gender equality and other matters.

On the whole, we believe that the success of the development of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations will be a major factor in determining how effectively the world community deals with the many challenges of our times.

**Mr. Wenaweser** (Liechtenstein): Unsurprisingly, the issue of terrorism, which has dominated much of

our work for the past three months in New York, has also had a great influence on the activities of the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In this regard, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which Liechtenstein had the honour to chair from May to November this year, has identified three cornerstones in the fight against terrorism: intensifying legal cooperation to combat terrorism, safeguarding fundamental values, and investing in democracy. Legal cooperation is necessary to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and that activities that facilitate terrorism, in particular the financing of terrorism, are stopped at an early stage and eventually prevented altogether. Fundamental values and human rights must be safeguarded at all times, especially in the context of the fight against terrorism. And while the manifestations of terrorism must never be tolerated, its root causes must also be addressed. Through its tradition of active support for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, the Council of Europe is uniquely positioned to make a substantial contribution in the fight against terrorism.

The efforts of the OSCE in the fight against terrorism complement those of the Council of Europe and of the United Nations. In the Bucharest Plan of Action for combating terrorism, adopted just this week, the OSCE calls upon all States participating in the OSCE to ratify, where possible, the 12 international terrorism conventions by the end of 2002, and to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Bucharest Plan of Action calls for an exchange of best practices in the area of law enforcement and prevention of terrorism and stresses the need to address the socio-economic root causes of terrorism. Like the Council of Europe, the OSCE is willing and able to provide technical assistance in the implementation of instruments in the fight against terrorism. The OSCE and the Council of Europe have worked closely together in the past few months to coordinate their efforts to combat terrorism, and there is great potential for tripartite cooperation among the Council of Europe, the OSCE and the United Nations in this area, including, in particular, with the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

The past decade has seen the emergence of armed conflict in Europe on a scale not seen since World War II. The OSCE has made important contributions to containing these conflicts, in close cooperation with the United Nations. Most recently, the OSCE has been an essential participant in the activities of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. The successfully completed elections held in Kosovo on 17 November demonstrated the effectiveness of cooperation between the two organizations, ranging from voter registration and voter services to administration of the elections themselves. The Council of Europe, in turn, played an essential role in monitoring the elections.

As is well known, the Council of Europe served as the preparatory body of the European region for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in Durban, which was particularly appropriate since the Council has long-standing expertise in combating racism. It has also decided to contribute actively to the implementation of the outcome of the Durban Conference. Regrettably, the Durban document has not been issued yet and a first follow-up meeting of the Council of Europe had therefore to be postponed. We hope that the documentation can be released shortly so that the substantive work on implementation can begin as soon as possible.

While crime prevention has gained particular significance in the area of terrorism, other important strides have been made recently in the area of criminal justice. On 23 November, the Council of Europe opened for signature the Convention on Cybercrime. This Convention is focused on protecting network and user security, without which the potential offered by the Internet would be fatally compromised. The Convention of the Council of Europe could prove a useful tool for the United Nations, since internet security is obviously an issue of global importance. We recall in this context that the United Nations General Assembly has again addressed the issue this year in the resolution entitled "Combating the criminal misuse of information technology".

The International Criminal Court is a perfect example to illustrate the value of the contribution of the Council of Europe to work undertaken by the United Nations. The ratification process is well under way, with 47 instruments of ratification deposited with the Secretary-General. The Council of Europe has held several meetings, the most recent on 12 and 13 September this year, to allow for an exchange on issues related to ratification and implementation of the Statute. Given the complexity of its provisions, the

exchange of expertise is invaluable and a contribution both to the early entry into force of the Statute and to the effective application of its provisions once the Court becomes operational.

One of the most timely initiatives of the United Nations in recent years has been that of dialogue among civilizations. The General Assembly debate on 8 and 9 November this year demonstrated the potential that such a dialogue has to strengthen the mutual understanding of and exchange of ideas on our cultures and societies. The Council of Europe and the OSCE, in their own dialogue conducted in Liechtenstein on 30 October, emphasized the importance of this and similar initiatives. This is yet another occasion on which tripartite cooperation could prove most helpful, not least in our common fight against terrorism.

**Mr. Mannan** (Bangladesh): At the very outset, let me express our deep appreciation for the way Mr. Han Seung-soo has been guiding the issue of cooperation between the United Nations and other international and regional organizations.

Bangladesh would like to focus on the issue of the relation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). As rightly mentioned by the Secretary-General on 4 December 2001 at this year's IPU convocation, member States should seriously consider strengthening cooperation between these two significant world bodies, keeping in view the maximum possible benefit that can come out of the joint efforts of law-makers and Government functionaries.

Bangladesh welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. We very much appreciate the inputs given by the various Parliaments around the world to the successful holding of the Millennium Summit, the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. We also look forward to further inputs at the forthcoming international conferences and special sessions on such issues as financing for development and children and sustainable development, all of which will take place during the year 2002.

On the question of peace and security, Bangladesh reiterates its unequivocal support for the cause of Palestine and hopes that, in the near future, we will be able to reach a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict. We strongly believe that bloodshed can never bring the desired result; it only gives birth to more bloodshed and continued hatred.

Bangladesh welcomes the contribution of IPU to the ongoing debate on securing observance of international law in the interest of world peace and security and we further appreciate the work taken up by IPU in the past few months to promote parliamentary awareness of the importance of securing respect for international humanitarian law. In this regard, we commend its publication of the handbook "Respect for International Humanitarian Law" for parliamentarians, in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Bangladesh is a country where, over the last 10 years, democracy has planted its roots firmly. This has been the combined result of the last three consecutive parliamentary elections. Like many other countries, we are also committed to good governance. Our Government is making a concerted effort to ensure the participation of women at all levels of policy-making and execution. Moreover, Bangladesh is not only a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, but also one of its active promoters. We as a nation always try to uphold all forms of human rights.

Whereas the United Nations is a union of States, the IPU is basically a union of Parliaments or, for that matter, a union of Governments prevailing at a particular time. The unique State character of IPU is supportive of this phenomenon. A great opportunity therefore exists to harvest immense benefit out of interactions between the United Nations and IPU.

The question may often be asked as to what came first: the chicken or the egg. In the fitness of things, the answer should be: Where there are no chickens, there are no eggs; and where there are no eggs, there are no chickens, either. Therefore, in a similar analogy, where there are no States, there are no Governments and where there are no good Governments, there are no good States. A good Government can obviously sprout out of a good Parliament.

Therefore, in order to have a viable and worthwhile State, it is a precondition to have a good Parliament. As a matter of fact, both the United Nations and IPU can complement each other in a great

many fields. It is through this concept and perception that the growing demand is to gain momentum for intensive interaction between the two.

Bangladesh supports the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a special relationship of cooperation between the United Nations and IPU through the granting of observer status to the latter. We are also appreciative of the fact that this matter has already gained the broad-based support of the Member States. We firmly believe that this gesture from the General Assembly will have a positive outcome for the world at large by bringing two very important actors of everyday life to the same table. Therefore, we are of the view that something concrete on this issue should be done at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly and, for that purpose, my delegation is ready to participate in further consultations in the coming months.

**Mr. Ahmad** (Pakistan): We are discussing today the cooperation between the United Nations and various regional and other organizations. I think it was an ingenious decision to lump together the whole list of organizations; this lumping together, hopefully, will remove some of the lumps from within the United Nations system in terms of the wastage of time and resources that we have been witnessing over the years. This was a good move and we welcome it.

I would make only a few remarks on the cooperation between the United Nations and two organizations with which Pakistan has the privilege of being closely associated: the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

The OIC is one of the largest intergovernmental organizations, comprising 56 members and four observer States and representing the Islamic world as its collective voice. The organization aims at promoting solidarity and cooperation among all its members in the political, economic and social spheres. It has been engaged over the years in a constructive and cooperative relationship with the United Nations and other international organizations, reinforcing common endeavours in pursuit of peace and development. I must praise the important role and work that is being performed by the OIC observer mission here, headed by Ambassador Lamani.

In accordance with the cardinal precepts of Islam, which is a religion of peace and tolerance, a religion of justice and equality, the OIC has endeavoured to promote a better understanding and dialogue between and among different civilizations and cultures. The OIC has taken significant measures in not only creating worldwide awareness of Islam, but also in fostering peace, in promoting social and economic development, in combating ethnic or racial intolerance and in seeking an end to the causes of injustice and instability, which are a constant threat to world peace and stability.

The need to promote this cross-cultural understanding and mutual amity was never as acute as it is today. The tragic events of 11 September underscore the need to further strengthen the cooperation between the Islamic world and the international community in the common fight against the scourge of international terrorism by identifying and addressing its root causes. For its part, the OIC has always condemned terrorism and has adopted its own convention to deal with this challenge. This convention represents a comprehensive framework with a clear definition of terrorism. The OIC convention, upholding the United Nations Charter's cardinal principle of self-determination and acknowledging the legitimacy of freedom struggles against foreign occupation and alien domination, could offer a useful model in evolving a similar international convention on terrorism.

We are pleased to refer to the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which summarizes the progress achieved during the past year by the United Nations system and the OIC in promoting their shared goals of international peace and security and development. We welcome the effective contacts and consultations that the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference have maintained on a number of current political issues, including Kashmir, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, the Middle East and Palestine. Their mutually supportive role and determination to promote negotiations to resolve these conflicts continue to receive wide international support.

It is also gratifying to note that cooperation between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference is also increasing in a wide range of socio-economic areas of mutual interest. We are of the view that the two sides should continue to examine ways and means of further expanding and diversifying their cooperation by

identifying new areas. Enhanced cooperation would benefit the peoples of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

Pakistan has the proud privilege of chairing one of the two main committees of OIC: the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH), which is responsible for promoting cooperation in the fields of science and technology amongst the Muslim countries. The President of Pakistan is its ex officio Chairman and, in that capacity, is hosting the tenth General Assembly session of COMSTECH in Islamabad in February next year. This session will mark an important event by contributing to enhancing scientific and technological cooperation amongst the Islamic countries and to helping develop an effective OIC institutional mechanism for research and development.

The Bonn Agreement on a transitional set-up for Afghanistan is indeed a welcome development on which we congratulate the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi. This shows that, where there is a will, there is a way. No problem in the world, howsoever intractable it may seem, is unsolvable. We hope that the United Nations will now show similar commitment and involvement in facilitating a final settlement of some of the other major outstanding issues afflicting the world and threatening world peace and security. The OIC would be a willing partner in facilitating the efforts to find a just and equitable settlement of two major outstanding issues — the Palestine issue and the Kashmir issue — both of which are on the agendas of the United Nations and OIC.

In both cases, the people are awaiting an opportunity to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination. Neither question involves drawing lines on the map. They essentially involve the destiny and future of the peoples concerned — in the case of Kashmir, more than 12 million people and, in the case of Palestine, more than 3 million. In both cases, Security Council resolutions remain unimplemented and have remained unimplemented for decades. We hope that the United Nations and OIC can join together in finding an early end to these disputes on the basis of justice and international legality and in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Palestine and Kashmir.

The Economic Cooperation Organization is a regional cooperation organization seeking to promote the socio-economic development of its member States on the basis of their common needs and in keeping with the challenges taking place on the global economic scene.

I am personally privileged to have been associated with ECO as its Secretary-General for four years during its formative and expansive phase. Originally a trilateral entity of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, ECO was enlarged in November 1992 to include seven new members: Afghanistan, five newly independent Republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan. ECO today is a major regional organization of 10 member States, which are bound together by geography, history and culture and also share a common vision for their future — a future of peace and prosperity. I would mention here that the ECO region covers a territory of more than 7 million square kilometres and includes a population of nearly 350 million people. It is the second largest regional organization after the European Union and represents one of those regions which are extremely rich, not only in human resources, but also in natural and material resources.

Unfortunately, the real potential of the Economic Cooperation Organization has not been fully realized because of the protracted internecine conflict in Afghanistan. Now that there is at last a glimmer of hope for peace in Afghanistan, ECO can serve as a vehicle not only for the post-war reconstruction of Afghanistan, but also for developing and integrating the economies of the region, which have borne the brunt of the conflict in Afghanistan. ECO already has in place comprehensive blueprints for the region-wide development of transport and communications infrastructure, facilitation of trade and investment, banking and insurance, culture and education and effective use of the region's vast energy resources. These blueprints are already there; they just have to be implemented once the situation in Afghanistan returns to tranquillity. Once peace returns to Afghanistan, the organization will, in our view, have the opportunity of realizing these blueprints for the benefit not just of the region, but also of the world beyond. In this task, we hope to work closely with all those countries which are interested in the reconstruction work in Afghanistan.

I would like to conclude by expressing our confidence that the cooperation of the United Nations

with both the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Economic Cooperation Organization will continue to flourish to the benefit of the member States. Pakistan is proud of its affiliation with the United Nations, the OIC and the ECO. It remains actively involved in the work of all three and will continue to support closer cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and these two important organizations, which represent a very large segment of the total world population.

**The Acting President** (*spoke in Arabic*): I call on the representative of the Netherlands to introduce draft resolution A/56/L.30.

**Mr. Van den Berg** (Netherlands): Yesterday, the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Ambassador Bustani, addressed this Assembly and made a comprehensive statement.

Sub-item (l) of agenda item 21 addresses cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The organization has chosen the Netherlands for its headquarters and, as the representative of the host country, I feel honoured and privileged to introduce to this Assembly draft resolution A/56/L.30, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons".

I should like to stress that the draft resolution before us is entirely procedural, as will appear by going through its paragraphs. In the first preambular paragraph, the General Assembly notes its resolution 55/283 of 7 September 2001, in which it approved the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the organization. In the second preambular paragraph, the Assembly acknowledges receipt of the annual report of the organization.

In the three operative paragraphs, the Assembly welcomes the entry into force of the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; takes note of the annual report of the organization provided by the Director-General; and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons".

In view of the strictly procedural nature of this draft resolution, it is the hope of my delegation that the Assembly may wish to adopt it by consensus.

**Mr. Jalang'o** (Kenya): Let me begin by extending to the President our deep appreciation for the excellent manner in which he has conducted this session.

My delegation wishes to associate itself with the report of the Secretary-General on the sub-item 21 (j), on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/56/489), as requested in Assembly resolution 55/218. Indeed, the adoption of this particular resolution was in keeping with our collective resolve to enhance the role of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in all United Nations activities concerning Africa, a position that Kenya is proud to associate itself with.

We acknowledge the fact that the development of the African continent will ultimately depend on the ownership of development policies and commitment of the African leaders and peoples. The cooperation between OAU and the United Nations is expected to assume fresh dynamism following the collective decision of the heads of State and Government to transform the OAU into the African Union during their thirty-eighth Assembly, in Lusaka. This important development will bring about the revitalization of the organization in both orientation and institutional structure.

In addition, the launching of the New African Initiative, now referred to as New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), in Lusaka, bears eloquent testimony to the commitment and determination of our people in the pursuit of sustainable development. The initiative is a home-grown approach to Africa's development that recognizes the peculiarities of our development needs. My delegation wishes to call for international support, including that of United Nations agencies, in promoting the activities of NEPAD in macroeconomic and sustainable development of the African continent.

Development can be achieved only in an atmosphere of peace, stability and security. The escalation of conflicts in Africa has eroded development gains that we have made over the years. It has recently been established that conflict situations are also havens for the illegal exploitation of Africa's natural resources.

To stem the tide of chaos, Kenya supports the role of the United Nations in the area of peace and security. We fully welcome any form of collaboration between the United Nations and the OAU in preventive diplomacy, particularly in the operations of peace missions in the African region. I wish to add that Kenya will continue to participate in various peacekeeping operations whenever called upon.

However, in the same vein, Kenya urges the strengthening of United Nations peacekeeping, particularly with regard to reimbursement. Kenya appreciates the United Nations efforts in reimbursing troop costs to troop-contributing countries, but at the same time we lament the serious delays in reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment. We must acknowledge the fact that delays in reimbursement cause great hardship to all troop- and equipment-contributing countries, especially developing countries.

My delegation welcomes the efforts of the United Nations to promote peace in the Great Lakes region. We support the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and we remain confident that the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will work closely with the OAU in the framework of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement for tangible peace.

Kenya has been in the forefront in the search for peace in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa, especially in southern Sudan and Somalia, and it remains our conviction that no sustainable development could be achieved in an atmosphere of war and conflicts. Kenya therefore calls upon the United Nations to lend support to regional and subregional initiatives for early warning and response mechanisms with a view to enhancing our capacity for conflict prevention and management.

Kenya reiterates the importance of the role of regional organizations in conflict resolution, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. However, closer cooperation between the regional organizations, including OAU and the United Nations, should be encouraged.

At the same time, the humanitarian and emergency situations in Africa seem to elicit a slow response from the international community. While Kenya continues to shoulder an enormous burden from the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries, we call for international support in alleviating the burden. The United Nations and the OAU need to collaborate in building Africa's capacity to mitigate both natural and man-made disasters. Kenya draws the attention of the international community, particularly the United Nations system, to the need for Africa to be equipped with a mechanism for rapid response to disasters on the continent, especially as it involves disaster preparedness, prevention and management.

Kenya further urges the United Nations to provide funding to host a symposium in Africa and to consider eventually establishing a rapid emergency response mechanism on the continent. We hold the view that international solidarity is necessary in the prevention of the basic factors that give rise to refugees and displaced persons, and we urge closer coordination and monitoring of global efforts to address the entire range of humanitarian crises.

I am pleased to inform the Assembly that, through the Symposium Golden Spear 2000-2001, held in Nairobi, we have embarked on a process of regional consultation, cooperation and collective action aimed at addressing issues of disasters affecting the eastern and southern regions of Africa. We could share this experience in building regional capacity with the United Nations.

Kenya is deeply concerned with the question of excessive availability, accumulation and illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons. These weapons threaten human security and hinder socio-economic development and political stability. It is therefore imperative that the global community take decisive steps to alleviate this problem. Kenya reaffirms its commitment to work hand in hand with the United Nations, the OAU and other regional organizations to stem this problem.

My delegation appreciates the role of the United Nations in working closely with OAU to enhance the implementation of the Abuja Treaty. Specifically, Kenya calls for deepening the engagement between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the OAU in the implementation of the New Global Compact with Africa, and in addressing development priorities in the areas of health, education, HIV/AIDS prevention, human resource development, information and other poverty-alleviation initiatives.

Most African countries are still amongst the poorest in the world. Out of the 34 least developed countries in the world, 29 are from Africa. Implementation of the Agenda for Development is expected to reduce existing fundamental imbalances and inequalities. The concerns of developing countries, especially in Africa, should be considered in future international deliberations on international financing for development and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

*Mr. Kumalo (South Africa), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

There is no doubt in our minds that the process of globalization and the rapid transformation of the international economic environment is marginalizing sub-Saharan Africa. We call upon the United Nations agencies, in collaboration with OAU, to play a more effective role in reducing the negative impact of globalization. In this regard, regional integration in the promotion of economic growth must be encouraged and supported.

In conclusion, my delegation is optimistic that the collaboration between the OAU and the United Nations in the implementation of the development agenda for Africa and in meeting the targets of the Millennium Declaration on poverty eradication will eventually bring Africa's sustainable development to fruitful realization.

**Mr. Theron** (Namibia): The sub-agenda items that we are addressing under agenda item 21 are of immense value and importance to the full achievement of the goals of the United Nations and the organizations in question. Through cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, better understandings are created, and the roles and effectiveness of both sides are strengthened. This in turn help the international community to better address the multiple and diverse challenges, such as terrorism, poverty, global epidemics and conflicts, that we are facing today. With these results, it is logical that we should encourage even more regular cooperation and consultations than is currently the case between the United Nations and the respective regional and other organizations.

I shall limit my comments today to just a few of the organizations currently cooperating with the United Nations, and I want to thank the Secretary-General for the enlightening and comprehensive reports he has submitted on the various subjects.

I would first like to address the cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The Inter-Parliamentary Union has continued to fulfil its unique role internationally by contributing to the work of the United Nations in a number of areas. The IPU, as illustrated by the Secretary-General in his report, has participated in diverse areas such as peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights, democracy, governance and gender issues. The Union has been successful in bridging the gaps that sometimes exist between the United Nations and entities at the national level by effectively promoting the goals and objectives of the organization.

It thus managed to play a significant role in world affairs as a result of this close and productive relationship with the United Nations. This relationship needs to be strengthened, and my delegation is hopeful that the new and special relationship between the IPU and the United Nations will be realized soon.

The African Union will have a Pan-African Parliament as one of its main organs. We look forward to its establishment, since we believe that it, too, through the IPU and in cooperation with the United Nations, will be able to assist immensely in addressing the problems of the continent and the world.

With regard to the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), my delegation associates itself with the statement by the Zambian delegation on behalf of the OAU. Africa today continues to carry the burden of too many conflicts and other social and economic problems. However, the continent has also proved its determination to take charge of the situation and bring it to normalcy. A recent example of these steps is the adoption of the New African Initiative, now called the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). It is obvious, however, that these noble objectives cannot be realized without the assistance of international partners.

In this regard, it is heartening to note the extent to which the international community has already embraced some of these initiatives. The United Nations adopted the historic Millennium Declaration, through which Member States undertook to assist Africa in its economic and other recovery efforts. We are optimistic

that these initiatives will achieve the intended goals soon. The Secretary-General has reported that the programme of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity constituted one of the most extensive programmes so far. While this situation is commendable, it should be strengthened and expanded even further, since the OAU and subregional organizations are actively involved in addressing the many conflicts and other challenges in Africa, which form part of the agenda of the United Nations.

During the period under review, the Constitutive Act of the African Union entered into force. With the establishment of the African Union, the continent will achieve better economic and political integration for the benefit of all its members. It is our view that such integration will also lead to improved cooperation and coordination with the United Nations. In this regard, my delegation looks forward to the completion of the proposed review of the United Nations/OAU programme of cooperation. The review is to determine how this programme can be adapted to support the OAU, as it develops the structural concept of the new African Union and seeks to establish the new institutions that this may call for.

Yesterday, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons provided us with intriguing reports on the work and progress of their respective organizations. Security threats are increasing internationally, and we believe that the world should speak with one voice when it comes to issues of disarmament and international security. Both the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons represent pragmatic and concrete measures to rid the world of weapons of mass destruction.

We therefore support the strengthening of cooperation between these organizations and the United Nations. In particular, we welcome the adoption of a partnership agreement between the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO and the United Nations and the conclusion of cooperation agreements with the United Nations, specialized agencies and programmes. Furthermore, the recently convened second Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was successful in reaffirming the importance of nuclear non-proliferation and its role within the framework of the United Nations.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate that the challenges the international community is facing today require us to work together, with all the resources available, for the benefit of humankind. We should not let these opportunities pass, and one way to prevent this would be to increase the interaction and cooperation between the United Nations and various regional and other organizations.

**Miss Durrant** (Jamaica): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States on sub-item 21 (a), on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.

We are grateful for the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/56/171, which has been submitted in accordance with resolution 54/8, and we welcome the progress made in cooperation between the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the organizations, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, especially the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since the adoption of resolution 54/8 on 25 October 1999, SELA has taken a series of decisions that are worth mentioning here, which complement the information in the Secretary-General's report. The work programmes for the period 1999-2001 covered a range of activities aimed at technical and regional cooperation among countries in the region, as well as extraregional activities.

Over the past year we have experienced increased cooperation in support of Latin American and Caribbean Member States in the areas of training and promotion and provision of technical cooperation for developing countries, with actions to support smaller countries in the region based on their requests. Within the region there have been considerable efforts to promote, create and encourage coordination of regional cooperation activities by integrating the activities undertaken by various regional and international specialized organizations.

In the area of extraregional relations, particular attention was given to agricultural negotiations, through the conduct of several studies and joint

programmes with the World Bank and with the collaboration of the Andean Development Corporation. Insofar as intraregional relations are concerned, SELA has stressed the importance of regional integration. In this regard, I wish to highlight the importance of actions taken as part of the IBERPYME (Ibero-American programme of inter-agency cooperation for small and medium-sized businesses) programme in the field of decentralization and to support small businesses and medium-sized businesses.

At the recent meeting of the Latin American Council, held in Caracas from 8 to 10 October this year, the work programme for 2002 was approved. It is our hope that the activities proposed by the Council will further strengthen the goals of the region in its efforts to promote economic and social development.

I wish to inform the Assembly that a draft resolution entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System" will be introduced at a later date. The members of the Latin American and Caribbean Group hope that, as in previous years, the draft resolution will enjoy the consensus of the Member States of the United Nations, thereby reflecting the spirit of cooperation so important to us all.

**Mr. Valera** (Mexico) *(spoke in Spanish)*: My delegation would like to support fully the statement delivered by the representative of Jamaica, speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States members of the Latin American Economic System.

In the discussion of the item before us, my delegation would like to pay special attention to the sub-item on cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum.

Mexico is aware of the changes occurring on the world scene and the challenges posed by the growing globalization in the various areas of international life, among which stands out the need to strengthen multilateralism as one of the best forms of cooperation to achieve integration, stability, prosperity, conflict prevention and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Mexico shares with the small island nations and the countries of the Pacific their historic tradition as a region of peace, tolerance and cultural diversity. At the same time, it upholds respect for the rule of the law and democratic principles, as well as respect for international law. This is why there is a community of interests linking the islands of the Pacific and Mexico on issues such as nuclear disarmament and nuclear-weapons-free zones, the maritime transport of radioactive and toxic materials and hazardous substances, climatic change and global warming, conservation of the environment, the multilateral fishing regime in the Pacific, the prohibition of whaling, and whale sanctuaries, among other things.

We also share with the island States the desire to contribute to the integral development of our peoples, consolidate democratic institutions, economic growth, environmental conservation, economic, scientific and technological cooperation, the promotion of the culture of peace, the peaceful settlement of disputes, disarmament, and the strengthening of cooperation with other States, regional organizations and the United Nations.

Therefore, Mexico welcomes the inclusion of a new item on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum", to the extent that this will facilitate cooperation between the Member States of the United Nations and the member countries of the Forum, as well as with other regional organizations.

It is also in this spirit that Mexico is co-sponsoring draft resolution A/56/L.29, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum", and hopes that it will be adopted by consensus by the General Assembly.

**Mr. Mourão** (Brazil): Brazil notes with satisfaction the progress made by the General Assembly in implementing the measures adopted through resolution 55/285 for the revitalization of its working methods.

Our debate today on the item "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" is a result of the decision to cluster and biannualize certain agenda items. This arrangement will provide us with an overview of how the United Nations interacts with other organizations. It will also enable us to explore opportunities for synergies among these organizations and to learn from practices that may have proved particularly fruitful.

A case in point of the possibilities for enhanced cooperation is offered by the Inter-Parliamentary Union

(IPU). Since its establishment more than a century ago, the Inter Parliamentary Union has been an incremental force in promoting cooperation and understanding among parliamentarians of different nations.

In the performance of its mandate, the IPU has enhanced the goals of the United Nations. Ranging over a wide set of issues, from peace and security to human rights, from environmental concerns to economic and social development, IPU activities truly help in a significant way to enhance dialogue among societies and nations. This is a natural consequence of the ever closer interaction between domestic and international affairs in a world increasingly undergoing globalization. The advantages of this are twofold. On the one hand, it offers an opportunity for our congressmen to interact with their colleagues from across the globe. On the other hand, it enables parliamentary decisions to bolster the activities of the Organization and, as a result, ensures a broader representation of States in the work of the United Nations.

The benefits of greater cooperation between parliamentary institutions and the United Nations are tangible for Brazil, where the participation of observers in the parliament is a long-standing practice. Brazil therefore supports ongoing efforts to establish a new and strengthened relationship between the United Nations and the IPU, as suggested in the latest report by the Secretary-General. We are a sponsor of the draft resolution and look forward to future consultations on how best to enhance the unique contribution of the IPU to the work of the United Nations and to the advancement and common development of the international community as a whole.

I would also like to say a word about the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). Brazil thanks the organization's Director-General, Ambassador José Maurício Bustani, for his presentation of a detailed report on its activities over the last year. We welcomed the progress made towards implementing this instrument of critical importance for disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We agree with Ambassador Bustani that 2000 was the organization's most successful year in terms of program delivery.

The agreement between the United Nations and the OPCW, approved by the General Assembly last September, was an important step in the consolidation of the regime of disarmament and non-proliferation of chemical weapons, under the responsibility of OPCW. It strengthens both organizations, supports the implementation of their common objectives and benefits the international community as a whole. By promoting a convergence of efforts and the rationalization of activities and objectives between both institutions, this agreement allows the OPCW, with due regard for its specific goals and responsibilities, to become an instrument of the United Nations system.

We are confident that this agreement will facilitate the universalization of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), in our view a model Convention, as well its more effective implementation. The full implementation of the CWC must be seen as an urgent endeavour of the international community, with a view to eliminating all chemical arsenals, verifying industrial activities using sensitive chemicals, promoting increasing cooperation for peaceful uses and controlling the international exchange of sensitive chemicals.

The launching of the cooperation between both organizations could not be timelier. At this moment, when the international community, and the United Nations in particular, are faced with the challenge of identifying practical solutions to fight and prevent terrorism, the OPCW has the adequate instruments to combat and prevent chemical terrorism. Closer cooperation between both organizations is to be applauded. The chemical regime of disarmament and non-proliferation is enhanced in its effectiveness and credibility by its association with the universal Organization responsible for international peace and security.

**Mr. Laotegguelnodji** (Chad) *(spoke in French)*: It is with emotion that I take the floor during this debate on the draft resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), because I was one of the first officials made available to the secretariat of ECCAS to help develop and implement the objectives of integration of the markets of member States, in particular with regard to coordinating policies in the customs, trade, financial and monetary sectors.

I would like to summarize the record of ECCAS in order to emphasize the efforts and determination of

our member States to promote a real policy of economic integration.

The period 1982-1983 was one of negotiating the ECCAS treaty; during 1983-1984, the treaty was ratified by the member States; 1985 saw the entry into force of the Treaty and the establishment of the secretariat's staff; and from 1985 to 1992, the secretariat carried out the enormous task of preparing proposals for the member States in the form of juridical, commercial, customs, financial, monetary and technical instruments to develop the Community's physical and economic space, as well as to increase the production of goods and services that could provide resources for the Community's market. At the same time, concrete proposals were submitted to member States to promote the free circulation of goods, capital and nationals of the Community.

These initial efforts of economic integration of the member States of ECCAS were made possible thanks to the financial, technical and human resources assistance provided by members of the international community, among which should be cited and thanked the institutions of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa; and those of the European Union, including the European Development Fund, as well as all bilateral assistance provided by Member donors of our world Organization. The report of the Secretary-General introducing the draft resolution clearly reflects the importance of the contribution made by the international community to helping to start up the Community's activities.

The establishment of ECCAS gave rise to genuine hopes for broad-scale endogenous development among all States of Central Africa, which possess, as the international community has recognized, tremendous wealth in the area of mines and forests as well as strong potential in the agricultural, energy and hydroelectric fields.

Unfortunately, from 1992 to 1998 the ECCAS entered a period of prolonged lethargy, which coincided with the political and economic difficulties faced by our member States and their adverse effects on social cohesion and national unity in the countries affected.

In 1998 a new era began for ECCAS, whose highest political authorities decided to revitalize the Community's activities.

From October to December 1998, a multidisciplinary mission of member States, led by the African Economic Community, travelled throughout the 11 member States to assess the situation and to consult decision-makers and members of civil society about existing needs in the area of socio-economic integration.

The findings of that multidisciplinary mission clearly showed that the peoples of Central Africa wanted, first and foremost and more than ever before, peace and security in order to peacefully go about their daily business of economic and social development. We cannot therefore fail to welcome the decision taken by the heads of State of the ECCAS to set up the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX).

Taking account of this information, and in the context of the revitalization of its activities, ECCAS has since then integrated the goals of peace, security, democracy and human integration into its initial objective — multisectoral economic integration.

My delegation believes that the draft resolution before us is a real milestone for our Community. Its adoption by the Assembly will make it possible for the States of Central Africa to benefit, in the medium and long term, from the assistance and support of the international community, which is so essential for supplementing their own development efforts.

Chad, as a landlocked, least developed country, is counting on subregional and regional integration, which it believes to be key factors in its own development. My delegation therefore supports, and strongly recommends the adoption by consensus of, draft resolution A/56/L.25, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States."

**Mr. Jegermanis** (Latvia): Let me start by emphasizing the major role of the Council of Europe in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law within the region. The Council of Europe, as a truly pan-European organization, can advantageously perform these tasks, which are common to a number of international organizations.

Latvia welcomes the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/56/302, which indicates that the interaction between the two organizations has continued to improve. Indeed, both organizations continue to have shared interests which lend themselves to cooperation in such areas as conflict prevention, post-conflict peace-building and confidence-building measures.

As I mentioned earlier, the fundamental values of the Council of Europe are shared by other international organizations of various sizes and different natures. Discussing the specific role of the Council of Europe in a given subregion or country can be done only in the context of cooperation and division of labour with other organizations, notably with the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union. All of those entities carry out complementary tasks and, in our view, should work in a mutually reinforcing fashion. We believe that the best means to achieve this is through close and frequent contacts between the headquarters of organizations and the people on the ground — as has been the case, for example, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Latvia shares the view of the Secretary-General that the dialogue and practical cooperation established with the United Nations and its agencies on the ground should be made more politically evident. Latvia welcomes the progress made by the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in this field, as well as by the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations. We believe that the draft resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe (A/56/L.31), introduced this year by successive chairmanships in the Council of Europe, will be an important step forward.

The Council of Europe's central task is to defend and promote the standards and principles of a democratic society. In carrying out its mission of promoting and protecting human rights in Europe, the Council of Europe is working towards the implementation of the instruments of other organizations, including the United Nations.

In our view, the accession of new countries to the Council of Europe has given a strong impetus to the promotion of democracy and stability in the region. In this regard, let me recall the accession of Armenia and of Azerbaijan to the Council of Europe at the beginning of this year, during Latvia's presidency of the Council. That was the time when the dialogue with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia commenced and when pre-accession relations with Bosnia-Herzegovina were intensified. Those developments were facilitated by the common activities of the successive chairmanships of Liechtenstein, Lithuania and Luxembourg.

In our opinion, there is still a broad need for further cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe continues to be a useful model, developing judicial and non-judicial bodies for the effective implementation of its legal instruments. Let me mention here the European Court of Human Rights, the Venice Commission, the European Committee against Racism and Intolerance, and the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. By this we would like to emphasize the innovative role of the Council of Europe in the development of different areas of international public and private law.

Let me conclude by expressing our hope that the cooperation that has recently begun between the United Nations and the Council of Europe in the fight against terrorism, through the harmonization of our activities in a spirit of complementarity, will mark a new stage in our mutual cooperation.

**Mr. Abelian** (Armenia): I am taking the floor to express the position of my country on several sub-items under agenda item 21, "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations".

I should like to start with the sub-item on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), since it touches upon issues that are of paramount importance to Armenia.

The Romanian chairmanship of the OSCE faced a number of challenging tasks this year. We therefore wish to express our appreciation for its efforts and for the plans for reforming the OSCE, adopted in Bucharest. We hope that the measures contained therein will successfully address some of the problems that have been gradually hobbling the OSCE.

A new, genuine spirit of global solidarity has emerged since 11 September, when the terrorist attacks on the United States revealed the vulnerability of all States. The OSCE's decision on combating terrorism

and the Bucharest Plan of Action are evidence of such solidarity. Under the Bucharest Plan of Action, OSCE States have pledged to expand existing activities in contributing to the global fight against terrorism and to increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation within the OSCE and with the United Nations and other international and regional organizations.

The OSCE is dealing with a number of regional conflicts, most of which have emerged because peoples under alien domination have been denied their legitimate and peacefully sought right to self-determination, a right which is guaranteed by international law and which was confirmed once again last year by all heads of State in the Millennium Declaration. It is obvious that a more reasonable, accurate, differentiated and therefore effective response is necessary for such conflicts.

One such conflict in need of peaceful settlement is the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, the resolution of which is one of the OSCE's important mandates, carried out through the Minsk Group. No amount of ambiguous diplomatic language can mask the fact that the people of Nagorny Karabakh have earned the right to live peacefully, free from alien domination imposed on them against their will and consent, in what for 3,000 years has been their historical homeland. In order to translate this right into reality, the Armenian side to the conflict is ready to engage in serious give-and-take and is open to mutual compromise, because we understand that the region is a place where we live together, not a place where we can stand alone, unwavering and intransigent in an illusory world. We believe that with the help of the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Group, a forward — if tentative — movement can be registered, sustained and consolidated.

The report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the OSCE in Europe presents a detailed and impressive overview of the cooperation between the two organizations. Their shared values and common goals provide a solid foundation for fruitful cooperation in a large number of fields, particularly in regions affected by ethnic conflict, where the United Nations and the OSCE complement each other very efficiently. We have also seen the positive results of this complementarity in Armenia, where the United Nations and the OSCE cooperate and supplement each other's activities in such areas as human rights, issues of statelessness, non-governmental organizations and the building of civil society. We are grateful to the Secretary-General for including in his report these joint United Nations and OSCE activities in Armenia.

In January 2001, Armenia joined the Council of Europe. We are fully cognizant that membership in that respected European body is a privilege which implies certain responsibilities. After restoring its independence in 1991, Armenia declared integration into Europe to be one of the priorities of its foreign policy and began the process of adjusting its legislation and type of governance to the standards required by the Council of Europe. Our success on that path and our eligibility for membership were recognized by the Council in 1998, but due to certain political considerations we had to wait another two years for the official invitation to join the Council.

Armenia welcomes the cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, which is focused mainly on the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as on the promotion and strengthening of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. We particularly welcome the interaction between the Council of Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. One of most vivid manifestations of cooperation between the two organizations was the active involvement of the Council of Europe in the preparations for the World Conference against racism and racial discrimination. We hope that the same level of engagement and contribution will be maintained during the forthcoming major United Nations events. We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Lithuania on its efficient chairmanship of the Council of Europe.

Finally, on the sub-item "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference", we would like to repeat our call for a more constructive and balanced stance on the part of that respected organization with regard to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict. We would like to reiterate that the conflict has no religious dimension and that we reject any attempt to present it as a battle between Christians and Muslims. Armenia has a long history of peaceful interaction and coexistence with Muslim countries, and we have a deep knowledge and understanding of the neighbouring Islamic civilizations. For these reasons,

we hold the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in the highest esteem. We are ready to establish and maintain direct contact with that organization, and we once again confirm our invitation to the Secretary-General of the OIC to visit Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh.

In this respect, we would also like to note with appreciation the position of the League of Arab States, which explicitly recognized the absence of a religious background to the conflict. We believe that cooperation between the United Nations and the Arab League should include measures aimed at preventing the "villainization" of entire religions and nations — something Armenia strongly denounces.

**Mr. Richards** (Dominica): I have the honour to address the Assembly in this debate on agenda item 21 (a) on behalf of the 14 members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) that are Members of the United Nations: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and my own country, Dominica.

We associate ourselves with the statement made by the representative of Jamaica on this agenda item, and we join her in urging that the draft resolution entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Economic System" be adopted by consensus when it is introduced in the General Assembly.

CARICOM member States wish to express their gratitude to the Secretary-General for his report contained in document A/56/171, setting forth the many aspects of continuing cooperation between the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the United Nations system, particularly the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

For CARICOM member States, the importance of a regional institution like SELA is most noteworthy in areas of enhanced capacity-building through technical training and in the provision of information vital for a better understanding of the current economic trends that, for the most part, impact negatively on small States like ours. In this regard, the deepening of cooperative efforts between ECLAC and SELA, as is evident from the Secretary-General's report, is most encouraging. The joint effort undertaken in 1999 to launch "national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) on the Internet" (*A/56/171, para 6*) and the training workshops organized in connection with that project is one example among many of how cooperation between SELA and the United Nations can be beneficial to the region, and to the member states of CARICOM in particular.

The role of SELA is also significant in assisting the promotion of regional and subregional integration efforts, which are essential to the development of the capacity of small States to derive some benefits from the global economy.

In its focus on extraregional and intraregional relations and regional cooperation, SELA emphasizes the likely benefits of the interdependent relations existing between the subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean, while it serves as an important link between the region and other regions of the world.

Cooperation between SELA and the United Nations serves the interest of both institutions in meeting the development needs of the peoples of the region. CARICOM hopes that the effort will not only continue, but that it will be strengthened and that, as a result, the States in the region will be better placed to meet the tremendous challenges that they are likely to face in the years ahead.

**The Acting President**: In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/6, of 17 October 1989, I now call on the observer for the Council of Europe.

**Mr. De Jonge** (Council of Europe): It is a great honour for me to address the General Assembly of the United Nations in the debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations. Although it is only the second time that a report and a draft resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe figures on the agenda of the General Assembly, cooperation between our organization and the United Nations dates back to the creation of the Council of Europe. That cooperation has steadily increased since then, at both the political and operational levels. Our cooperation extends to virtually all United Nations specialized agencies and entities.

The Council of Europe contributes to advancing the objectives of the United Nations at the regional level. When we promote full implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights we are also promoting respect for the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

With the accession of Armenia and Azerbaijan earlier this year, our organization now has 43 member States. Furthermore, Canada, Japan, Mexico, the United States of America and the Holy See actively participate in our work as observers. We hope that the four remaining European countries that are not yet in the Council of Europe, all of which have applied for membership, will be able to join the organization once they can comply with the basic standards of human rights, democracy and the rule of law enshrined in the Council's statute and its legal instruments. Our experience in building a greater Europe without dividing lines can benefit people around the world.

The world reacted with compassion and solidarity to the terrorist attacks of 11 September. Governments and international organizations expressed their determination to resolutely fight international terrorism. For its part, the Council of Europe decided on a broad package of initial decisions to strengthen its own action in the fight against terrorism in all its forms, and to address the factors likely to feed it.

Our action has three dimensions. Legal cooperation to combat terrorism is one of the cornerstones of our contribution. At their meeting on 7 and 8 November this year, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe emphasized that, alongside prevention of terrorism and eradication of its causes, one of the key objectives of action against terrorism is to bring the alleged perpetrators of the attacks to justice. This presupposes a legal framework permitting substantial international cooperation, such as that which the Council of Europe has set up at the pan-European level.

All 43 Council member States have now signed the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, which has also been opened for signature to the five observer States. Furthermore, member States that have not yet done so have been invited to sign and speed up ratification of several other Council of Europe instruments relevant to the fight against terrorism. They have also been asked to reconsider any reservations made to these agreements in the past. The treaties I am referring to include the European Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, of 1990, and the new Convention on Cybercrime, which was opened for signature on 23 November in Budapest. This Convention is the first international instrument facilitating the conduct of criminal investigations in cyberspace. These, as well as other relevant conventions of the Council of Europe, are open for signature by all States.

Secondly, the Committee of Ministers decided that guidelines should be drawn up on the basis of democratic principles to deal with movements threatening the fundamental values and principles of the Council of Europe. As recently as last week, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) made a common statement to Governments that action against terrorism must not undermine human rights, including legitimate dissent.

Thirdly, the Committee of Ministers, while stressing that terrorism cannot be associated with any particular culture, expressed their determination to promote a wide, multicultural dialogue. The Council of Europe is thus fully in line with the United Nations initiative for a dialogue among civilizations.

The wide range of cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations is very well reflected in the Secretary-General's report (A/56/302). Let me underline the importance we attach to our cooperation with the United Nations to prevent conflict and build peace in South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Our two organizations have long-standing cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and now in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In this context we also contribute to the work of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in a variety of areas, such as human rights, legal reform, minority protection and education. At the request of UNMIK and the OSCE, the Council of Europe observed the electoral process in Kosovo. On 21 November the Head of the Council of Europe Long-Term Election Observation Mission handed the final report on the Assembly elections held on 17 November to the Special Representative of the United

Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Hans Haekkerup, and recommended that this election be certified as valid.

The Council of Europe has made special efforts to contribute to United Nations summits and special sessions. I would like to mention in particular the Council's contribution to the World Conference against Racism, held last summer in Durban, for which we organized the regional European preparatory conference in October 2000. Ministers of the Council of Europe member States adopted a political declaration in which they declared their commitment to combat racial discrimination and intolerance and agreed on a number of further steps to that end. The Council of Europe will shortly organize a meeting to consider the follow-up to be given to the Durban Conference at European level.

I am also pleased that our European Charter of Local Self-government has been used extensively as a model for the draft world charter of local self-government currently being prepared by the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements as part of the follow-up to the process of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

The welfare and rights of children is another sector in which the Council of Europe and the United Nations have cooperated closely. In addition to developing its own conventions and recommendations, the Committee of Ministers has addressed a political message to the special session on children, which sadly was postponed for the tragic reasons to which I referred earlier. The message reaffirms the commitment of Council of Europe Governments to the principles agreed upon at the 1990 World Summit for Children and recognizes the importance and universality of the standards enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Also with an eye to the special session and in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and with the United Kingdom organization Save the Children, the Council of Europe organized a consultation on children, held at Budapest last April. In a similar vein, the Council, together with UNICEF and with Hungary's National Institute of Criminology, organized, on 20 and 21 November and also at Budapest, the European preparatory conference for the second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, to be held at Yokohama later this month.

In another area, I would also like to single out the 10 October Committee of Ministers declaration on the International Criminal Court. The ministers stated that they were convinced of the importance of putting an end to impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. They called on member, applicant and observer States which had not yet done so to become, as soon as possible, parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. They also declared their readiness to provide States which so requested with the appropriate assistance with a view to the ratification and implementation of the Statute.

In the framework of the International Year of Volunteers declared by the General Assembly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation inviting Governments, among other things, to eliminate in their laws and practice all obstacles preventing people from engaging in voluntary action and to promote dynamic policies favouring such action. That text, and the report on which it was based, were prepared in close cooperation with the European team of the United Nations Volunteers.

Our concern for human rights and human dignity does not stop at the borders of Europe. In order to create a better understanding of the complexity of the intimate links that exist among all countries, and to create greater solidarity among the peoples of the world, the Council of Europe in 1989 set up the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity, which is usually referred to as the North-South Centre. The Centre, which is based in Lisbon, aims also at bringing universal standards of democracy and human rights to other continents. The Council of Europe, the North-South Centre and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized an expert reflection on pathways to social development as a follow-up to the June 2000 special session on social development and in preparation for the forthcoming session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development. Through the "Dignity International: All human rights for all" initiative, the Centre will contribute to the advancement of economic, social and cultural rights as guaranteed by the relevant United Nations and Council of Europe instruments.

Those examples sufficiently illustrate the scope of the cooperation that has evolved over the years between the Council of Europe and the United Nations.

Let me conclude by reiterating the importance we attach to working closely with the United Nations, notably in the fields of democracy, human rights and human dignity. We look forward to increased cooperation and improved coordination in order to make the best possible use of our respective strengths, to be more effective and to avoid duplication. In that context, I am happy to announce that we will host the next tripartite meeting of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe, to be held at Strasbourg on 8 February 2002, which is to be preceded on the previous day by a target-oriented meeting devoted to confidence-building measures in South-Eastern Europe.

**The Acting President:** In accordance with Assembly resolution 48/5 of 13 October 1993, I call on the observer for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

**Mr. Kubis** (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe): It is an honour to address the General Assembly, complementing the statement made yesterday by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania. Let me state from the outset that considerable progress has indeed been made in cooperation between the OSCE and the United Nations, as documented in the report (A/56/125) of the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, on this subject.

Following the outrageous terrorist attacks of 11 September, the issue of combating terrorism has received top priority. The OSCE participating States, respecting the United Nations as the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism, are adding their national, bilateral and multilateral action to that fight in close cooperation with other organizations and forums.

At the same time, the OSCE participating States will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject the identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion. The OSCE will also look into how to promote further and contribute to multicultural and inter-religious dialogue. Owing to its broad membership of 55 States, including States of Central Asia, its comprehensive approach to security and its joint work with its the Mediterranean and Asian partners for cooperation, the OSCE is particularly well suited for this.

To increase the capacities of the OSCE in the increasingly important area of policing and in order to better organize its activities, the OSCE has decided to create a Senior Police Adviser position in its secretariat. With that decision, the OSCE will be in a position to provide the necessary conceptual and operational support for and to enhance the OSCE role in civilian police related activities, including successful ongoing OSCE activities on the ground. Once we have established that capacity early next year, the Senior Police Adviser will actively develop contacts and cooperation with OSCE countries and international partners. Naturally, the United Nations system, together with the European Union and the European Commission, will be high on the priority list.

Taking into account the planned departure of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Police Task Force (IPTF) from that country, it has been agreed that the principal international organizations operating in the country will engage in a collective strategic review of their activities and recommend a further course of complementary action. The OSCE favours a timely decision on the best options for the succession of IPTF to allow for a smooth and comprehensive transition. The OSCE has experience to offer in this regard, also gained from cooperation with individual countries and its major international counterparts.

On 26 September 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1371 (2001), welcoming the signing of the Framework Agreement and the international efforts to facilitate its full implementation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Two days later, the OSCE Permanent Council adopted a decision to enhance our Spillover Monitor Mission in Skopje by over 200 civilian monitors and police advisers. Within one month, almost all additional staff was on the ground.

This successful rapid action was greatly facilitated by the Rapid Expert Assistance and Cooperation Teams (REACT) system of rapid deployment of civilian expertise, including police, which has become operational this year. This system not only enables us to act more quickly if needed; it also sets quality and qualification standards for different basic categories of civilian personnel with the

aim of making the recruitment process for both seconded and contracted positions more transparent and objective.

The OSCE and, notably, its field operations enjoy very close cooperation with their United Nations counterparts in the areas of staff security. Meetings in which information is shared and responses coordinated are a regular feature of our relations. We are grateful to the United Nations for cooperation and support. Staff security continues to be a priority of both the United Nations and the OSCE and every effort on our part will be made to increase the already strong cooperation. The joint training of mission members is an area that could be further explored.

Let me also use this opportunity to pay a special tribute to our United Nations colleagues serving in the field, often together with us, and to commend their dedication, hard work and courage. The Nobel Peace Price is a well-deserved acknowledgement of this excellent work of the United Nations and Secretary-General Kofi Annan and I congratulate our United Nations colleagues on it. We also know that this work and these achievements are not without risk and price — sometimes, regrettably, the ultimate one. We feel sorrow and are ourselves deeply hurt by such tragedies as the recent loss of life in the shooting-down of a United Nations helicopter in Georgia.

At the Bucharest Ministerial Council, the OSCE adopted a number of decisions that are particularly relevant to our cooperation in different horizontal areas of common interest. They concern such matters as the struggle against aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism; combating all forms of trafficking in human beings; providing equal opportunities for Roma and Sinti; combating all forms of violence against women; or strengthening cooperation in the economic and environmental areas.

Cooperation at the field level is facilitated by increasingly regular contacts at the headquarters level. The OSCE and the United Nations have throughout the year closely liaised and discussed their planning and work in the field, using different working-level and political channels. We have moved a step further; these days, we are conducting, here in New York, our first high-officials OSCE secretariat staff meeting with the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme on a comprehensive set of issues and areas of cooperation. On the OSCE side, participants include the OSCE Coordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities. We would like to continue such staff meetings on a regular basis in Vienna and in New York.

The OSCE, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Department of Political Affairs, is also prepared to take the lead in convening the first regional follow-up to the Fourth High-level United Nations-Regional Organizations Meeting on cooperation for peace-building, which took place last February in New York. The agenda and modalities are currently subject to consultations with the United Nations.

In conclusion, I would like to express satisfaction with the expanding and intensifying web of relations between the OSCE and the United Nations. The promotion of peace, security, stability, democratic reforms and development in the OSCE area is a task that requires increasingly structured and pragmatic dialogue and cooperation among all relevant international partners and the United Nations has a key, indeed indispensable place in this, pursuant to its global mandate and responsibilities. Furthering cooperation with the United Nations will thus firmly remain my priority also in the coming period.

**The Acting President:** In accordance with General Assembly resolution 477 (V) of 1 November 1950, I now call cal on the observer for the League of Arab States.

**Mr. Hassouna** (League of Arab States) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, I am pleased to congratulate Mr. Han Seung-soo on his election to the presidency of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session. His election to that high post was an expression of confidence in him personally and of the international community's appreciation of his country, the Republic of Korea.

The report submitted to this Assembly in document A/56/474 of 17 October 2001 must be appreciated and commended for its content. We also pay a tribute to Secretary-General Kofi Annan and congratulate him on his re-election and on the Nobel Peace Prize that has been awarded to him and the United Nations in recognition of the contributions he and his colleagues have made to the welfare of mankind.

There is no doubt that the cooperative relationship between the United Nations and the League of Arab States has been pursued and progressively developed for decades, resulting in important experience and achievements. The annual report of the Secretary-General on this item has always addressed those achievements and various aspects of cooperation and has always been discussed and assessed by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General's report before us today clearly addresses the consultations and exchanges of information between the United Nations and the League of Arab States at various levels, in addition to the follow-up to proposals made in meetings held between bodies and organs of the two organizations.

In this context, I wish to highlight some of the important ongoing consultations being undertaken at the highest levels on many international and Arab issues.

The Secretary-General participated in and made a statement to the Summit Meeting of the League of Arab States held on 27 and 28 March in Amman, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He also met with the Secretary General of the Arab League in Cairo, New York and London.

The Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East participated in the meetings of the Council of the League of Arab States at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in March 2001, contacts and meetings between the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East peace process and high-level officials of the League, and various other meetings at various levels on important issues. The report also provides a summary of cooperative measures agreed in the general meeting between the representatives of the two organizations and their specialized agencies, bodies and various institutions, from 17 to 19 July in Vienna, Austria. In this regard, we would like to make some observations.

First, we reaffirm the strong commitment of the League of Arab States to cooperate with the United Nations and to coordinate efforts to promote international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to achieve sustainable development, welfare and prosperity for all nations and peoples, thus ensuring the security of mankind based on international peace and security.

Secondly, we reaffirm our commitment to cooperation with the United Nations in open and sectoral meetings addressing specialized issues. We ascribe great importance to the level of representation of the United Nations in these meetings, which should be at the highest possible level in view of their importance. We also urge the United Nations specialized agencies and organizations to make these meetings a higher priority and to participate in them more effectively to achieve the desired objectives.

Thirdly, I would like to stress our keen interest in the next sectoral meeting to be held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States next year, on the use of information technology in development. This is an extremely important issue for the Arab region, particularly in the light of our action to establish a free trade zone in the Arab region.

Fourthly, I would like to emphasize the importance of the decision taken recently between the two sides on the issue of capacity-building. This decision is of great importance to the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, particularly within the framework of its efforts to restructure and update the Arab League.

Lastly, I would like to express our readiness to cooperate fully and closely with the United Nations in implementing the Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000 and to promote cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in accordance with Article 8 of the Charter.

In spite of the optimism that prevailed in the world with the coming of the new millennium, and the opportunity that presented itself when the leaders of the world held the Millennium Summit to lead the United Nations towards a new era in which the basic principles of international legitimacy would be consolidated, the tragic events in the United States on 11 September, which coincided with the opening of this session of the General Assembly, have led to the inclusion in the agenda of many unprecedented international and regional discussions involving the whole spectrum of political, economic, cultural and social issues. Some of the most important of these were to resolve various conflicts and to maintain international peace and security; to establish a mechanism to avoid the negative consequences of globalization for developing countries; to fight selectivity and double standards in

relations between countries; to enforce human rights standards; to fight poverty; to establish justice and democracy; and to help developing countries achieve sustainable social and economic development and acquire information technology while protecting the environment. These objectives can be achieved only through the effective coordination of efforts among all international and regional organizations, particularly the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

The events of 11 September have revealed clearly the urgent need for a collective effort by the international community to establish a world order based on justice and the rule of law. I would like to recall the position of the League of Arab States on this issue.

First, the League has strongly condemned the terrorist acts against the United States on 11 September, since they run counter to the teachings of all divine religions and ethical values. Yet we have categorically rejected any attempt to link terrorism with Islam and have reasserted the importance of distinguishing between terrorist acts and the legitimate right to end occupation and guarantee the right to self-determination.

Secondly, we have condemned all terrorist acts, no matter what their source, aimed at innocent civilians anywhere in the world.

Thirdly, we have also reaffirmed that terrorism is a global phenomenon from which all peoples and countries of the world have suffered, particularly Arab and Muslim people.

Fourthly, we have stressed that the Arab and Islamic culture is one of peace and stability, and that the elimination of terrorism in all its forms can be achieved only through peaceful political and cultural coexistence among all nations.

Fifthly, we have called for the holding of an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to reach a clear definition of terrorism, to determine its root causes and to set up collective plans to deal with it and eliminate it.

Sixthly, we have stressed the importance of distinguishing between legitimate resistance to occupation, as enshrined in all religions, and terrorist acts by individuals or States.

The question of Palestine has been on the agenda of the United Nations for more than half a century. The Security Council has adopted many resolutions on the Middle East conflict, notably resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), in order to achieve stability and lasting and just peace in the region. These were based on the principle of land for peace. The meetings of the General Assembly are now being held in the shadow of an escalation of the Israeli political and military campaign against the unarmed Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and also against the legitimate Palestinian National Authority, in a manner that is totally unprecedented. This has led to a serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The cycle of violence and counter-violence will not be broken unless the Israeli occupation of Arab territories is ended.

In this regard, I would like to reaffirm the position of the League of Arab States with regard to Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the importance we attach to them. The implementation of these resolutions is the only way to end the suffering of the Palestinian people and the occupation. In addition, it would reflect the Organization's, in particular the Security Council's, full assumption of its responsibility under the Charter to find a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian question, put an end to the tension in the Middle East and establish an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

Finally, we ascribe great importance to the agenda item on dialogue among civilizations now before the General Assembly. In this regard, a meeting of Arab intellectuals on the issue of a dialogue among civilizations, entitled "The Dialogue of Civilizations: An Exchange and not a Clash", was held on 26 and 27 November 2001 at the headquarters of the League of Arab States in Cairo. This was an important Arab event, during which Arab countries were determined to promote dialogue among civilizations and respect for cultural diversity as a means for communications and progress and disseminating a culture of peace and justice that would prevent the outbreak of conflicts.

Here we would like to reiterate the readiness of the Arab world closely to cooperate with all other human civilizations to close the gap among nations, to expand contacts, reduce differences, resolve conflicts and achieve a peaceful settlement of all disputes.

While the United Nations represents international legitimacy, the League of Arab States represents Arab legitimacy. In the context of this legitimacy, I should like to reaffirm our keen interest in establishing closer cooperation and coordination with the United Nations in order to achieve the desired results and to find solutions to issues relating to peace, security and human development.

**The President**: In accordance with Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965, I now call on the observer for the Organization of African Unity.

**Mr. Ngung** (Organization of African Unity) (*spoke in French*): Allow me at the outset, on behalf of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to convey to you, Sir, our heartfelt and warmest congratulations on your election to the presidency of the Assembly. Rest assured that the OAU stands ready to provide unswerving support to you in your difficult task of bringing the work of this session to a successful conclusion.

I should like here to thank all of those who spoke earlier and encouraged and supported the efforts of the OAU and the United Nations to strengthen their cooperation in the context of a mutually beneficial partnership. I should like in particular to mention the representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Permanent Representative of Zambia.

Our thanks go also, of course, to the Secretariat for its commitment and for its unceasing efforts to promote cooperation between our two organizations. Indeed, last year we described this cooperation as exemplary. Today, we strongly reiterate once again our organization's deep satisfaction on this score and the importance that the OAU attaches to this cooperation.

The report submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/56/489, dated 19 October 2001, which is currently under consideration by the Assembly, takes note of the work done and of the achievements realized this year by the OAU and the United Nations in the context of their cooperation agreement. True, there was no shortage of difficulties in the implementation of certain joint programmes, and yet we must recognize that the United Nations and the OAU have done their utmost to overcome the difficulties encountered and to achieve what they could.

In the context of the cooperation linking the two organizations, summit-level meetings were held between the two Secretaries-General that made it possible to assess the progress made in the implementation of the programme of action adopted at the biennial meeting of the two organizations, which was held at Addis Ababa in April 2000. On the ground, regular consultations have been held between the United Nations liaison office and the OAU to implement the directives of the leadership and the recommendations embodied in the resolutions of the Assembly.

In that context, we are pleased that other activities have been undertaken by our organization, in close concert with the other agencies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and humanitarian arenas.

This session is taking place just a few months after the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001. At the Lusaka summit, the Conference took a number of major decisions, including the one on the transition from the OAU to the African Union.

In taking such a decision, the heads of State and Government realized the dream of the founding fathers of the Organization of African Unity. The OAU Assembly also adopted a Declaration concerning the adoption of the New African Initiative — an initiative that was reviewed by the Implementation Committee of the Heads of State and Government, which met in Abuja, Nigeria, last October. This revised initiative has today become the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which is a genuine plan of action that defines the new vision of Africa's leaders for the renaissance of Africa and its development.

The New Partnership stresses peace and security, recognizing that democracy, human rights and good governance are fundamental elements of development. In deciding to launch the African Union in the framework of the New Partnership, the heads of State and Government clearly understood that Africa's development is first and foremost the responsibility of the Africans themselves. Thus they displayed their determination to alleviate Africa's plight and demonstrated that Africans are ready to take charge of their own development.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development is a clearly defined and well-structured political framework for promoting the development of the continent at a time of globalization and in the light of the major problems relating to African development that can be seen looming in the near future. It was elaborated following an in-depth examination of the political, economic and social situation throughout the continent and once the heads of State and of Government had clearly identified the problems that have hamstrung the development of the African continent.

Africa's efforts to implement the New Partnership can succeed only if they are supported by the international community. Throughout this debate we have noted with satisfaction the unanimous support of delegations for the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We thus take this opportunity to call on all of our development partners and all those of goodwill to render genuine support for Africa in its efforts towards development.

The Lusaka summit, which decided to transform the OAU into the African Union, also empowered its Secretary-General to hold the consultations necessary with member States during this transitional period as to the modalities and the guidelines for creating the various organs of the African Union. This is a difficult task, which our Secretary-General must tackle while continuing to deal with the urgent problems — including conflicts — still confronting Africa. Indeed, despite the positive developments in certain conflict areas in Africa, where peace agreements entered into by the parties have brought a certain calm, Africa is still considered today to be a continent of seemingly never-ending conflicts, whose consequences include a constantly increasing number of refugees and displaced persons; a continent of want, where poverty and endemic disease have taken up residence; a continent where good governance and human rights are scorned. All of these scourges, which are Africa's lot today, are compounded by the burden of external debt and natural disasters, such as drought and floods.

As for the specific conflicts in Africa, the OAU, which considers conflict settlement to be a matter of priority, has spared no effort during the year now drawing to a close in searching for lasting solutions to such problems within the framework of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. The Central Organ of the Mechanism has tackled these issues at ambassadorial level and ministerial level, as well as at the level of heads of State. In the context of conflict management throughout the continent, the OAU has continued to support the initiatives of African subregional organizations. It has enjoyed the support of the United Nations, within the context of existing cooperation, as the situation has demanded.

In this context, I welcome the praiseworthy job done by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report on the deep-rooted causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. We support the recommendations and the measures contained in it.

The problem of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and malaria, which are ravaging the population of Africa was the subject of a special OAU summit in Abuja in April 2001. A special session of the General Assembly devoted to the same problem was held here at the United Nations in New York, at the conclusion of which a Declaration of Commitment, annexed to resolution S-26/2, was adopted on 27 June 2001. We reiterate our hope that the international community will honour the commitments that it has entered into.

The question of Africa's external debt continues to concern African countries at the highest level. External debt and debt servicing are paralysing the development of the continent at all levels. Many countries are almost on their knees under the weight of the debt and are unable to put their development programmes into effect. For its part, the OAU would like once again to call on its partners to bear in mind the sacrifices made by our countries and to consider the best way to cancel the debt so as to make economic recovery possible for African countries. At a time when, in a spirit of solidarity, we are trying to meet the challenges facing us within the framework of the commitments we made at the Millennium Summit, we believe that we must further strengthen the cooperation between our institutions on the basis of true partnership.

Only under such conditions will we be able to translate into reality all the good intentions expressed here. For its part, the Organization of African Unity remains ready to strengthen the cooperation that already exists linking us with the United Nations in all areas of common interest.

**The Acting President**: As members will realize, we were a little over-optimistic in thinking we could finish everything before lunch. We did not succeed, so we will have to come back at 3 p.m. to hear the remaining speakers.

A vote will be taken on resolution A/56/L.38, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization". We hope that all representatives will come back for action on all the draft resolutions. I am sorry that we did not succeed in completing our work this morning.

**Programme of work**

**The Acting President**: I should like to make an announcement concerning the programme of work of the General Assembly. On Thursday, 13 December 2001, as a first item in the morning, the General Assembly will take up agenda item 14, "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", to consider draft resolution A/56/L.10 and the amendment thereto contained in document A/56/L.11. As the second item, the General Assembly will consider a number of draft resolutions under agenda item 20, "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", and its sub-items. I should also like to inform members that the consideration of agenda item 37, "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict", originally scheduled for the morning of Friday, 14 December 2001, is postponed to a later date.

*The meeting rose at 1 p.m.*

United Nations A/56/PV.80

# General Assembly

Fifty-sixth session

*Official Records*

**80**th plenary meeting
Friday, 7 December 2001, 3 p.m.
New York

*President:* Mr. Han Seung-soo ..... (Republic of Korea)

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Ileka (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

*The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.*

**Agenda item 21** (*continued*)

**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations**

**(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/171)

**(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/390)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.34)

**(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/302)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.31)

**(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/398)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.36)

**(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/474)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.26)

**(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union**

**Reports of the Secretary-General** (A/55/996, A/56/449)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.35)

**(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/301)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.25/Rev.2)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178. Corrections will be issued after the end of the session in a consolidated corrigendum.

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**(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/122)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.32)

**(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/125)

**(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/489)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.37)

**(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization**

**Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** (A/56/317)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.38)

**(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

**Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** (A/56/490)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.30)

**(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum**

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.29)

**The Acting President**: In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX), of 10 October 1975, I now call on the observer for the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

**Mr. Lamani** (Organization of the Islamic Conference) (*spoke in Arabic*): On behalf of the general secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), it is my privilege to address the General Assembly on sub-item (d) of agenda item 21, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

I wish to convey to the Assembly the greetings of Mr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as his best wishes for the success of all the endeavours of the Assembly at this session.

We have read with interest the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/56/398. We commend the United Nations Secretariat for its part in the preparation of the report, which, like others in the past, also includes contributions from other organizations of the United Nations system. Much of the report is devoted to detailing the status of the implementation of programmes and activities in priority areas of cooperation jointly developed by our two organizations and by our respective specialized agencies and institutions during the period under review. As reported, the progress of implementation is encouraging, and I would like to reassure the General Assembly of our specialized and affiliated institutions' continued dedication to the tasks that we are jointly pursuing.

Having said that, I wish to draw attention to paragraph 34 of the report, which suggests that information from a number of other organizations, programmes and departments of the United Nations system on their programmes and activities in cooperation with the OIC and its specialized institutions could not be included in the report. We feel certain that only some unforeseen and perhaps unavoidable technical constraints would have led to the absence of that information. We sincerely believe that had the material been available in the report, it would have added to our collective understanding of the state of cooperation between our two organizations and to the lessons to be learned from the experience for our future direction. I therefore express the hope that the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session will contain all relevant and available information on cooperation between our two organizations and their respective agencies, programmes and institutions in jointly identified priority areas.

That, however, does not detract from the fact that the present report of the Secretary-General is an important and useful document: it contains informative details about cooperation between our two organizations during the period under review.

His Excellency Ambassador Moctar Ouane, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mali, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group in New York, has graciously introduced draft resolution A/56/L.36, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. I wish to draw the Assembly's attention to two of the 14 operative paragraphs of the draft resolution because of their particular significance.

First, in paragraph 3, the two organizations are requested

> "to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights, social and economic development and technical cooperation".

In accordance with previous resolutions, contacts and interactions between the United Nations and the OIC and between our respective agencies and institutions will continue to be strengthened through the Islamic Group in New York and through a number of OIC contact groups and committees at the United Nations. The Permanent Observer Missions of the OIC to the United Nations here in New York and in Geneva are participating actively in the work of the General Assembly and other United Nations organs in the capacity of observers, and are serving as channels of communication and consultation between the United Nations and the OIC and its specialized and affiliated institutions in all matters of common concern. We look forward to the further strengthening of that cooperation in the future.

Secondly, the latter part of paragraph 5 takes note of the close cooperation between the two organizations in continuing the search for a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in Afghanistan. As the Secretary-General's report indicates in paragraph 9, close contacts between our two organizations have been developed and cover many aspects. The events of the past few weeks have brought about serious changes in the situation in Afghanistan, signalling the need for even closer cooperation in those aspects of the peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building processes in which OIC support for United Nations efforts may be deemed extremely useful. We in the OIC are ready to undertake the tasks that lie ahead.

Here, let me pay special tribute to the prodigious and dedicated efforts of Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan. We convey our complete and continued support for his efforts.

Paragraphs 3 through 8 of the report of the Secretary-General refer to other political situations, notably the situation in the Middle East and in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. Consultations between the United Nations and the OIC have continued with a view to finding just, acceptable and lasting solutions. We express the hope that the same degree of concern that the United Nations is demonstrating in remedying the conflict-ridden situation in Afghanistan and in rebuilding that country's national institutions, infrastructure and social and economic strength, will be focused also on the Middle East in order to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and of Palestinian territory, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent sovereign State. We are convinced that here the United Nations has an important and mandated role in implementing the general will of the international community as reflected in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

I conclude my statement on the same note of hope and expectation as I did a year ago for the future of cooperation between our two organizations in all areas in which the best interests of our common member States can be served. While we may leave it to history to judge the outcome of that cooperation, the demands of the global village with respect to our common journey to peace, progress and well-being offer opportunities and challenges that must not be missed. The rewards appear to be promising, and the United Nations can count on the continued and complete cooperation of the OIC in fully discharging its role in this worthwhile and noble effort.

**The Acting President** (*spoke in French*): In accordance with resolution 33/18 of 10 November 1978 and decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998, I now call

on the observer for the International Organization of la Francophonie.

**Mr. Bouabid** (International Organization of la Francophonie) (*spoke in French*): I wish at the outset, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF), to congratulate the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the high quality of his report (A/56/390) on cooperation between the two organizations since the Assembly's adoption of its resolution 54/25 of 15 November 1999.

As members know, that resolution recommends to the United Nations and to the International Organization of la Francophonie that they should continue and intensify their consultations with a view to ensuring greater coordination in the areas of conflict prevention, peace-building, support for the rule of law and democracy and promotion of human rights.

It also invites the two organizations to identify new synergies in favour of development, in particular in the areas of poverty elimination, energy, sustainable development, education, training and the development of new information technologies.

The report before the Assembly today, with whose assessments and conclusions we fully agree, responds nearly point by point to each of the recommendations the Assembly made two years ago. It reflects the quantitative and qualitative evolution of the cooperation between the two secretariats, above all in the political domain. This obviously includes the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts, as well as support for democratic processes, strengthening the rule of law and the protection and promotion of human rights.

The exchange of information and analysis between the two organizations affects all States members of the OIF that have experienced or continue to experience crises: from Burundi to Haiti, from the Central African Republic to Guinea-Bissau, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Togo, as well as the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. This exercise is continually marked by "clear awareness of [our] respective comparative advantages and by a constant concern for complementarity" (*A/56/390, para. 65*). The objective of both sides is to facilitate peacemaking and reconciliation, dialogue and reconstruction — in a word, peace and development.

As to support for democracy, electoral assistance and the promotion of human rights, although much remains to be done in order to strengthen cooperation in these fields, the links between the two organizations have been tightened. The past two years have been marked, on our part, by the convening of the international symposium on the Practices of Democracy, Rights and Freedoms in the French-speaking Community, held at Bamako in November 2000. The symposium was a highly important political event for the affirmation of the essential mission of the OIF, which is the consolidation of peace, democracy and the rule of law.

The United Nations was closely involved in preparing for this event, which helped, inter alia, to facilitate further cooperation with the Department of Political Affairs in order to identify ways and means of strengthening collaboration between the two organizations in these areas, and in particular in electoral assistance.

In the economic and social areas, over the past two years new partnerships have been forged between the International Organization of la Francophonie — through its principle mechanism, the Intergovernmental Agency of la Francophonie — on the one hand, and several agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), on the other. These partnerships have generated tangible projects, undertaken for the most part in sub-Saharan Africa, in such areas as the elimination of poverty, support for good governance, the fight against AIDS, the promotion of private sector activities and new information and communication technologies.

I wish in particular to welcome the promising synergy that has emerged between the OIF and UNCTAD in the framework of preparing and ensuring follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held last May in Brussels, especially with regard to strengthening national capacities in international trade, business development and investment promotion. A special ceremony took place in Brussels, at the margins of the Conference, that was co-chaired by the Secretary-Generals of the OIF and UNCTAD and at which a

series of investment agreements were signed between French-speaking countries of the North and the South.

With regard to new information technologies, a tradition of cooperation has gradually evolved. Following operations in support of the French-speaking countries of West Africa, the Maghreb and the Middle East — undertaken in 1999 and 2000 by OIF, through its Intergovernmental Agency, and the Department of Public Information — we are currently developing a programme of cooperation for 2002 and 2003 that would be of interest to the countries of Central Africa and the Caribbean, as well as to the staff of the permanent missions of French-speaking countries to the United Nations in New York.

Progress has been tangible and the range of areas of cooperation has grown broader every year, to the benefit of our common members. We must now consolidate these achievements and seek to enhance them further. That is the aim of draft resolution A/56/L.34, introduced yesterday with great eloquence by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon, Ambassador Tadmoury, on behalf of the 61 sponsoring countries.

On behalf of the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie, I wish to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to Lebanon, the host of the forthcoming Summit of Heads of State and Government of countries that use French as a common language, which will have as its theme "dialogue of cultures". We also thank all the sponsors of the draft resolution and all the members of this Assembly for their support for the draft.

**The Acting President** *(spoke in French)*: In accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/161 of 12 December 2000, I call on the Deputy Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States.

**Mr. Cosme** (Economic Community of Central African States) (*spoke in French*): On behalf of the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and of its member States, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Han Seung-soo on his election as President of the General Assembly. We are also very proud to make this statement as you, Sir, preside over this meeting, because you are a national and a representative of a State member of our Organization. This is also an opportunity for me to pay tribute to Mr. Han's predecessor for his outstanding work.

I also wish once again to extend our congratulations to Secretary-General Kofi Annan and to the United Nations on their joint awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize, which attests to the United Nations tireless endeavours to promote peace and security throughout the world.

At a time when the General Assembly has on its agenda the sub-item on cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States, I wish to place on record the gratitude of our member States to all those who have worked to establish and strengthen cooperation between our two organizations.

Cooperation between the United Nations and ECCAS, articulated in resolutions 55/22 and 55/161 — which respectively institutionalized their relationship and granted observer status to ECCAS in the General Assembly — has steadily increased and now offers fresh prospects in the context of the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

With more than 6 million square kilometres of territory, more than 100 million inhabitants, a central geostrategic position in Africa and extraordinary mining potential, Central Africa deserves the sustained attention of the international community, because its stability will determine the development of the rest of the continent.

The cooperation between the United Nations and ECCAS is being strengthened despite a subregional geopolitical environment marked by the persistence of the war in Angola, the emergence of new fronts of instability in the Central African Republic and the constant threat of the regionalization of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which could have hindered subregional economic integration.

Thus, security and conflict prevention in the subregion of Central Africa are quite rightly the major focuses of cooperation between ECCAS and the United Nations. In these areas, the States members of ECCAS have worked to establish and strengthen mutual confidence-building measures, giving priority to questions of security, defence and peace on the agenda of the ECCAS secretariat.

The impetus given by the United Nations and the political will of the ECCAS heads of State and

Government have made it possible to outline a subregional architecture for peacekeeping and conflict prevention. This is organized around the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and the early warning mechanism for Central Africa, which is designed to prevent new conflicts or to anticipate the proper responses to them; and, as appropriate, it would draw on the Multinational Force for Central Africa. All of these instruments and endeavours would be ineffective without the support of the United Nations, which alone has universal legitimacy and whose experience in the areas of peacekeeping and dispute settlement is instructive.

Although we can legitimately rejoice in the progress made in less than a decade, there are still many challenges to be met, many opportunities to be seized and many tasks to be carried out collectively. The strengthening of cooperation with the United Nations should take into account the expectations of our peoples in the areas of human rights, the promotion of democracy and, above all, the struggle against poverty and new plagues such as HIV/AIDS.

The decision taken by the United Nations to create in Central Africa a Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, with headquarters in Yaoundé, and the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, will all, we are convinced, help accelerate the democratization process of States members, along with the subregional parliament, to be based in Equatorial Guinea.

ECCAS would like to develop with the United Nations close cooperation based on intensive collaboration between the two secretariats and regular contacts between the two entities through the participation of United Nations representatives in ECCAS meetings. This cooperation, which we fervently seek, should encompass all areas of the life of our peoples and strengthen subregional integration, which is still fragile in some respects. It would also enable ECCAS to diversify its partners and to benefit more from the support of the agencies of the United Nations system.

Security and democracy very much depend on the economic and social development of our States, as does the well-being of our peoples. It is to create the necessary conditions for constructing these links that the ECCAS secretariat, in accordance with its activity programme for 2002-2003, intends particularly to liberalize trade within the Community by creating a free trade zone, to develop transport and communication infrastructures, to identify integrative projects in sectors of high priority to the Community and to set up a new autonomous mechanism of Community financing.

These projects would not be possible to complete solely within the framework of our organization; we must take into account the overall state of the continent and the quality of bilateral and multilateral relations among the States members of ECCAS. That is why we believe that the future of ECCAS is linked to that of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the success of the OAU's transition to the African Union, and the interest that Africans themselves and the international community will show in helping it overcome its current difficulties.

The Secretary-General, in his report contained in document A/56/301, stresses the importance of strengthening the structures of ECCAS and the need to achieve, with the assistance of the United Nations, the objectives it has set for itself in all areas, particularly those of peace, security, democracy and good governance. The many areas of tension in the subregion and the complexity of the situations that need to be settled make it all the more relevant for ECCAS to approach the United Nations. It is because our concerns are in accord with the objectives of the Organization, contained in its Charter, that we today invite the General Assembly to adopt the draft resolution presented for its consideration by the current Chairman of ECCAS, Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

**The Acting President** *(spoke in French)*: We have heard the last speaker in the debate on this item.

(spoke in English)

We shall now proceed to consider draft resolutions A/56/L.25/Rev.2, A/56/L.26, A/56/L.29, A/56/L.30, A/56/L.31, A/56/L.32, A/56/L.34, A/56/L.35, A/56/L.36, A/56/L.37 and A/56/L.38.

I shall now call on those representatives who wish to speak in explanation of vote or position before action is taken. May I remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

**Ms. Willson** (United States): The United States regrets that it will not be able to participate in the adoption of the draft resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, contained in document A/56/L.31.

The draft resolution contains language on the International Criminal Court that is unacceptable to the United States Government. The United States has well-known objections to the International Criminal Court, including the Court's purported ability to exercise jurisdiction over nationals of non-parties, the inclusion of the crime of aggression within the Statute of the Court and the possibility of politically motivated prosecutions.

The United States values the cooperative relationship between the United Nations and the Council of Europe but cannot endorse the draft resolution's statements on the Council's efforts to support the International Criminal Court.

**Mr. De Ruyt** (Belgium) *(spoke in French)*: I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union.

The European Union wishes to express its regrets concerning the request by the delegation of the United States that the draft resolution entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization" be put to a vote, because the European Union believes that the work of the Preparatory Commission supplements effectively the efforts of the United Nations, particularly in the area of international security, arms control and disarmament.

That is why the European Union — as it had stressed at the second Conference on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), held in November last — welcomes the adoption of a partnership agreement between the Preparatory Commission for the Treaty and the United Nations as well as the conclusion of cooperation agreements with the United Nations specialized agencies and programmes.

As far as the European Union is concerned, the Treaty marks a significant phase — both symbolic and tangible — in the process of non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, pursuant to article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which, the European Union would note, is the cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime and the foundation of our efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament.

The call by the delegation of the United States for a vote on this draft resolution is regrettable, because its purpose is to prevent — if such a thing were possible — cooperation between our Organization and the Preparatory Commission for the Treaty, even though the need for such cooperation is unquestionable.

The European Union will vote in favour of the draft resolution entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization".

**Ms. Moules** (Australia): Australia is pleased to be able to support the draft resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

We regret that we will not be able to adopt the draft resolution without a vote. The establishment of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission was a landmark achievement for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. We take this opportunity to reiterate Australia's strong commitment to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and our support for the very important work of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission.

**The Acting President:** We have heard the last speaker in explanation of position before action is taken on the draft resolutions.

The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolutions A/56/L.25/Rev.2, L.26, L.29, L.30, L.31, L.32, L.34, L.35, L.36, L.37 and L.38.

Draft resolution A/56/L.25/Rev. 2 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States".

Before proceeding to take action on the draft resolution, I should like to announce that, since the publication of the draft resolution, the following countries have become sponsors of A/56/L.25/Rev.2: Austria, Belgium, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.25/Rev.2?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.25/Rev.2 was adopted* (resolution 56/39).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.26 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has become a co-sponsor of this draft resolution since its publication.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.26?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.26 was adopted* (resolution 56/40).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.29 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum".

Senegal and Kuwait are among the sponsors of draft resolution A/56/L.29.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.29?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.29 was adopted* (resolution 56/41).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.30 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons".

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.30?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.30 was adopted* (resolution 56/42).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.31 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe".

Germany and the Russian Federation are among the sponsors of draft resolution A/56/L.31.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.31?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.31 was adopted* (resolution 56/43).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.32 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization".

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.32?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.32 was adopted* (resolution 56/44).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.34 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie".

Albania, Angola, Colombia, Dominica, Slovakia, Suriname, Turkey and Ukraine are among the sponsors of draft resolution A/56/L.34.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.34?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.34 was adopted* (resolution 56/45).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.35 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union".

Before proceeding to take action on the draft resolution, I should like to announce that, since its publication, the following countries have become sponsors of A/56/L.35: Australia, Cape Verde, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, the Sudan, Thailand and Yemen.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.35?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.35 was adopted* (resolution 56/46).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.36 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates are among the sponsors of A/56/L.36.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.36?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.36 was adopted* (resolution 56/47).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.37 is entitled, "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity".

I would like to inform members of a technical error in the text of the draft resolution. In the last operative paragraph, paragraph 20, the words "fifty-eighth session" should be replaced by "fifty-seventh session". Paragraph 20 should therefore read as follows:

> "Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Seychelles and Chile are among the sponsors of draft resolution A/56/L.37.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/56/L.37, as orally corrected?

*Draft resolution A/56/L.37, as orally corrected, was adopted* (resolution 56/48).

**The Acting President:** Draft resolution A/56/L.38 is entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization".

Suriname is among the sponsors of draft resolution A/56/L.38.

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour*:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against*:

United States of America

*Abstaining*:

India, Pakistan

*Draft resolution A/56/L.38 was adopted by 134 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions* (resolution 56/49).

I shall now call on the representative of New Zealand, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote on the resolution just adopted.

May I remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

**Mr. Hughes** (New Zealand): New Zealand was pleased to support the draft resolution in document A/56/L.38 today. For many years, we advocated, within the United Nations, the importance of a Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Its adoption in 1996 and the establishment of the Preparatory Commission marked significant steps forward in the maintenance of international peace and security. It is therefore a matter of deep regret to my delegation that today we were unable to adopt the draft resolution in document A/56/L.38 without a vote.

**The Acting President:** We have heard the only speaker in explanation of vote.

May I take it that is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of sub-items (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (j), (k), (l) and (m) of agenda item 21?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President:** The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of sub-item (f) of agenda item 21.

I should like to inform Member States that all the draft resolutions under sub-items (a) and (i) will be submitted at a later date.

*The meeting rose at 4 p.m.*

United Nations A/56/PV.81

# General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session

*Official Records*

**81**st plenary meeting
Monday, 10 December 2001, 10 a.m.
New York

*President:* Mr. Han Seung-soo ..... (Republic of Korea)

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Kumalo (South Africa), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

**Agenda item 17** (*continued*)

**Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments**

**(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit**

**Note by the Secretary-General (A/56/107)**

**The Acting President**: As indicated in document A/56/107, the General Assembly is required, during the fifty-sixth session, to appoint five members to fill the vacancies on the Joint Inspection Unit that will arise from the expiration of the terms of office on 31 December 2002 of Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Mr. Homero Luis Hernández-Sánchez (Dominican Republic), Mr. Eduard Kudryavtsev (Russian Federation), Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy) and Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan).

As also indicated in document A/56/107, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the President of the General Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up a list of five countries that would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

After the holding of the necessary consultations with the regional groups, I should like to communicate to the Assembly the following information received from the Chairmen of the regional groups.

For the one vacancy from the African States there are six candidates, namely Cameroon, the Comoros, Egypt, Kenya Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania.

For the one vacancy from the Asian States there are two candidates, namely China and Lebanon.

For the one vacancy from the Eastern European States, the group of Eastern European States has endorsed the Russian Federation.

For the one vacancy from the Latin American and Caribbean States, the group of Latin American and Caribbean States has endorsed Cuba.

For the one vacancy from the Western European and other States there are three candidates, namely France, Sweden and the United States of America.

As the group of Eastern European States has endorsed one candidate for one vacancy, namely the Russian Federation, and as the group of Latin American and Caribbean States has endorsed one candidate for one vacancy, namely Cuba, those two countries will be included in the list of countries to be drawn up, and the Government of Cuba and the Government of the Russian Federation will be requested each to propose a candidate for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178. Corrections will be issued after the end of the session in a consolidated corrigendum.

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Since from among the African States there are six candidates for one vacancy, from among the Asian States there are two candidates for one vacancy and from among the Western European and other States there are three candidates for one vacancy, in order to complete the drawing up of the list I should like, on behalf of the President of the General Assembly, in accordance with past practice, to consult with Member States through the procedure of holding an advisory vote by secret ballot to select one country from among the African States, one country from among the Asian States and one country from among the Western European and other States. The three countries selected would each be requested to propose a candidate for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

Although this advisory vote would not be an election, we would follow the rules of procedure of the Assembly governing elections.

If there is no objection, may I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President**: In conformity with existing practice, the countries receiving the greatest number of votes and not less than a majority of the votes of those present and voting shall be included in the list of countries to be drawn up. The countries in the list would be requested each to propose a candidate for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure also?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President:** In the case of a tie vote for a remaining vacancy, there will be a special restricted ballot limited to those candidates that have obtained an equal number of votes.

May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure also?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President:** May I remind members that the Assembly is not appointing members of the Joint Inspection Unit at this time. It is only selecting three countries, each of which will be requested to propose a candidate. Therefore, only the name of a country, and not the name of an individual, should appear on the ballot paper.

I should like now to repeat the names of the six countries from among the African States that wished to propose a candidate. They are Cameroon, the Comoros, Egypt, Kenya Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania. I should further like to point out that from the African States, Burkina Faso already has a national serving on the Joint Inspection Unit. The name of that State should therefore not appear on the ballot paper.

I should like next to repeat the names of the two countries from among the Asian States that wished to propose a candidate. They are China and Lebanon. I should like to point out that from the Asian States, Japan already has a national serving on the Joint Inspection Unit. The name of that State should therefore not appear on the ballot paper.

I should like next to repeat the names of the three countries from among the Western European and other States that wished to propose a candidate. They are France, Sweden and the United States of America. I should also like to point out that from the Western European and other States, Austria and Germany already each have a national serving on the Joint Inspection Unit. The names of those two States should therefore not appear on the ballot paper.

The Assembly will now proceed to the selection of one country from among the African States, one country from among the Asian States and one country from among the Western European and other States. Each of those three countries will be requested to propose a candidate to fill the vacancies on the Joint Inspection Unit.

We shall now begin the voting process.

Ballot papers marked "A" "B" and "C" will now be distributed. May I request representatives to write on the ballot paper marked "A" for the African States the name of the one State for which they wish to vote; on the ballot paper marked "B" for the Asian States the name of the one State for which they wish to vote; and on the ballot paper marked "C" for the Western European and other States the name of the one State for which they wish to vote.

Ballot papers marked "A" bearing the name of more than one State, ballot papers marked "B" bearing the name of more than one State and ballot papers marked "C" bearing the name of more than one State will be declared invalid. A ballot containing the name of a Member State that does not belong to the relevant

region or the name of an individual shall be declared invalid.

*At the invitation of the Acting President, Mr. Bartfeld (Argentina), Ms. Grollova (Czech Republic), Ms. Szenthe (Hungary), Ms. Maidment (New Zealand) and Mrs. Malolo (Tonga) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*The meeting was suspended at 10.30 a.m. and resumed at 11.50 a.m.*

**The Acting President**: The result of the voting is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Group A — African States* | |
| Number of ballot papers: | 177 |
| Number of invalid ballots: | 3 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 174 |
| Abstentions: | 2 |
| Number of members voting: | 172 |
| Required majority: | 87 |
| Number of votes obtained: | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 61 |
| Cameroon | 41 |
| Kenya | 34 |
| Mauritius | 16 |
| Egypt | 11 |
| Comoros | 9 |
| *Group B — Asian States* | |
| Number of ballot papers: | 177 |
| Number of invalid ballots: | 3 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 174 |
| Abstentions: | 1 |
| Number of members voting: | 173 |
| Required majority: | 87 |
| Number of votes obtained: | |
| China | 114 |
| Lebanon | 59 |
| *Group C — Western European and other States* | |
| Number of ballot papers: | 177 |
| Number of invalid ballots: | 6 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 171 |
| Abstentions: | 2 |
| Number of members voting: | 169 |
| Required majority: | 85 |
| Number of votes obtained: | |
| United States of America | 81 |
| France | 64 |
| Sweden | 24 |

*Having obtained the required majority, China will be included in the list of countries to be drawn up.*

**The Acting President**: Since there remains one country to be selected from among the African States and one country to be selected from among the Western European and other States, we shall now proceed to the first restricted ballot. This second round of balloting shall be restricted to the two States from among the African States that were not selected but that obtained the greatest number of votes in previous ballots, namely Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania, and to the two States from among the Western European and other States that were not selected but obtained the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, namely France and the United States of America. This is in accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Before we begin the voting process, I should like to remind members that, pursuant to rule 88 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order on the actual conduct of the voting.

We shall now begin the voting process. Ballot papers marked "A" and "C" will now be distributed. May I request representatives to write on the ballot paper marked "A" for the African States the name of the one State for which they wish to vote, and on the ballot paper marked "C" for the Western European and other States the name of the one State for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers marked "A" bearing the names of more than one State and ballot papers marked "C" bearing the names of more than one State will be declared invalid. A ballot paper containing the name of a Member State that does not belong to the relevant region or bearing the name of an individual shall be declared invalid.

*At the invitation of the Acting President, Mr. Bartfeld (Argentina), Ms. Grollova (Czech Republic), Ms. Szenthe (Hungary), Ms. Maidment (New Zealand) and Mrs. Malolo (Tonga) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*The meeting was suspended at 12.05 p.m. and resumed at 12.35 p.m.*

**The Acting President**: The result of the voting is as follows:

*Group A — African States*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of ballot papers: | 176 |
| Number of invalid ballots: | 2 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 174 |
| Abstentions: | 1 |
| Number of members voting: | 173 |
| Required majority: | 87 |
| Number of votes obtained: | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 109 |
| Cameroon | 64 |

*Group C — Western European and other States*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of ballot papers: | 176 |
| Number of invalid ballots: | 0 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 176 |
| Abstentions: | 0 |
| Number of members voting: | 176 |
| Required majority: | 89 |
| Number of votes obtained: | |
| United States of America | 98 |
| France | 78 |

*Having obtained the required majority and having received the greatest number of votes, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America will be included on the list of countries to be drawn up.*

**The Acting President**: I thank members for their advice and assistance, and I thank the tellers for their assistance.

In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, China, Cuba, the Russian Federation, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America will be requested to submit the names of candidates and their curricula vitae highlighting their relevant qualifications for the tasks ahead.

After holding the appropriate consultations described in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the President of the General Assembly will propose a list of qualified — I repeat, qualified — candidates to the Assembly for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

We have thus concluded this stage of our consideration of sub-item (g) of agenda item 17.

**Agenda item 33**

**Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/413)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.41)

**The Acting President**: I give the floor to the representative of Greece to introduce draft resolution A/56/L.41.

**Mr. Gounaris** (Greece): It is an honour for me to take the floor in order to introduce a draft resolution on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, tabled by Greece under agenda item 33.

The draft resolution we are presenting today, without reference to a main committee, has been before the General Assembly for many years and reflects serious concerns that are shared by a vast majority of Member States of the United Nations. The return of cultural property to its countries of origin or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation is an issue discussed in the report of the Secretary-General in document A/56/413. It is methodically promoted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

I would like to express our appreciation to the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, as well as to the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, for their efforts and to ask that their endeavours continue. I also wish to express our appreciation to the 22 member States of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation for the valuable recommendations, adopted this year under the chairmanship of Ethiopia during the eleventh session of the Committee, held in Phnom Penh.

This biennial draft resolution, which has no financial implications for the programme budget of the United Nations, contains an outlook on relevant conventions, adopted by consensus and signed by numerous Member States. The text refers to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted on 16 November 1972 by the General Conference of

UNESCO, and it underlines the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted on 14 November 1970 by the UNESCO General Conference.

Raising public awareness is essential for combating the illicit traffic in cultural property. This year's draft resolution promotes, in full compliance with the existing working methods of the United Nations, the electronic transmission of information concerning stolen cultural property and the linking of existing databases, in particular that developed by the International Criminal Police Organization, as well as other identification systems — for example, Object-ID, developed by UNESCO. In view of this, we support fully UNESCO's appeal for contributions to the international fund aiming to assist in the effective and prompt return of cultural property to its creators.

Greece, being the repository of a cultural heritage now shared by all mankind, firmly believes that a cultural and natural heritage constitutes a treasure that needs to be preserved for the benefit of all nations. Future generations anywhere in the world, healed from traumas of the past, have the right to appraise and value fully their cultural heritage and to be given the opportunity to see it exhibited at its birthplace with respect for its origin.

In no other year could this message be as timely. We aim to emphasize the importance of dialogue, tolerance, mutual understanding, respect and cooperation between cultures, religions and civilizations. This is our everyday challenge under the Charter of the United Nations: to promote those issues that unite us and engage in dialogue on those that stand between us. We need to open ways of communication, share information, protect and preserve cultural property and promote dialogue among those not already engaged in it. We live in one world, and no problem is our neighbour's only — it is our problem also.

The continuous cooperation among Member States, the transparency of information, the open exchange of views between parties concerned and the promotion of a spirit of dialogue are all essential elements in addressing and, hopefully, achieving a satisfactory solution to the issue of return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin. I hope that the resolution before the Assembly captures this year's momentum by expressing concern about the alarming scale of damage, loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit traffic and, in particular, vandalism of cultural property, which constitute crimes against humanity's cultural heritage.

On behalf of my Government, I would like to thank those Member States that have so far co-sponsored draft resolution A/56/L.41, and extend our deepest appreciation for their support. In addition, it is my pleasure to announce that the following countries have just joined the list of sponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Iraq, the Marshall Islands, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United States and Yugoslavia.

I hope that consultations on the text of the draft resolution will end tomorrow and that the General Assembly will adopt the draft resolution in the coming days.

**The Acting President**: Countries that still wish to co-sponsor the draft resolution can do so. We will read the final list when the resolution is under consideration.

**Mr. Ouch** (Cambodia) (*spoke in French*): The Kingdom of Cambodia, one of the countries endowed with enormous archaeological, historical and artistic wealth, is particularly pleased at seeing the General Assembly take up again the question of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin. This question is of particular importance to my country, and my delegation is pleased to be a co-sponsor of the draft resolution introduced by the representative of Greece, as contained in document A/56/L.41.

My delegation, furthermore, would like to express its satisfaction at the recent report of the Secretary-General on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (A/56/413), which contains the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) detailing a series of useful measures taken to try to reduce illicit traffic in cultural property. My delegation would like also to convey to them its deep gratitude for their ongoing interest in this important issue and for their tireless efforts in that

regard. We would like also to thank most sincerely Interpol, the International Council of Museums, the Customs Cooperation Council and the United States Information Agency for their commendable contributions to the campaign against illicit trafficking in cultural property, in particular through administrative and legal means.

Although some progress has been achieved in this regard since the adoption by the General Conference of UNESCO at its eleventh session, held in November 1964 in Paris, of recommendations on measures to be taken to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and, at its sixteenth session, held on 14 November 1970 in Paris, of the Convention on these measures, the threat of plunder continues to loom over the archaeological treasures of the Kingdom of Cambodia and of other countries that are rich in art, despite the efforts made at the national and international levels to halt this phenomenon.

The archaeological site of Angkor, the seventh wonder of the world, which covers 200 square kilometres, continues to be the victim of these inhuman acts — acts that are damaging to the culture and civilization of the people of Cambodia. Each and every people has created its own values, which are dear to it and which reflect its spirit. Each people, therefore, is attached to its own artistic values, to its culture, to its creativity, and to everything that contributes to enriching its environment. Works of art and other cultural or artistic artefacts have this kind of cultural value, which is unmistakably that of their creators and of their peoples — a value to which all peoples attach great importance and to which they have legitimate ownership rights in all circumstances.

In the context of the illicit traffic in cultural artefacts and archaeological treasures, countries are classified as either exporting countries — mostly developing countries, cradles of civilization such as my country, the Kingdom of Cambodia; importing countries — mostly rich countries that have the means to pay for their acquisitions, regardless of cost; and intermediary countries, or transit countries, whose position or laws facilitate or allow the illegal movement of smuggled artefacts. To that end, in order to devise acceptable measures to ensure the return or restitution to the countries of origin of cultural property that has been stolen or illegally exported, and to put an end to this illicit traffic, it is essential for all countries throughout the world to work together to enhance international cooperation in this regard.

By safeguarding our respective cultural heritages and by restoring legitimate cultural artefacts to their countries of origin, we are serving as best we can the interests of all peoples of the world and future generations. To that end, the activities of UNESCO and of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation have contributed very significantly over the years. I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Director-General of UNESCO and to the Intergovernmental Committee for their efforts in this respect.

The proceedings of the eleventh session of the Committee, which took place in Cambodia from 6 to 9 March 2001, will make a tremendous contribution to strengthening international cooperation through negotiations or multilateral or bilateral agreements, though enhancing the effectiveness of means to prevent this scourge, and through the promotion of UNESCO's instruments in this area.

I note with satisfaction that, as is mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General, there have been cases of restitution of cultural property to their legitimate owners, and recommendations to all Member States to use the Object-ID standard as the international core standard for recording minimal data on movable cultural property and for identifying cultural objects with a view to combating illicit trafficking in this area.

My delegation would like, therefore, to express its full support for the appeal made by the Director-General of UNESCO for the payment of contributions to the International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, and for the effective promotion of the International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is a small country with limited means, but we are doing everything in our power to protect our people's heritage. Over and above the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property — to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party — the International

Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Property was also signed by my Government in 1995 at the Rome Conference and will be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification in the near future.

We have also signed bilateral and multilateral agreements with friendly neighbouring countries to strengthen regional cooperation in order to address this problem. It is noteworthy that in 2000, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation to combat illegal border trafficking in movable cultural property and on their return to their countries of origin.

The positive and concrete results achieved by the Intergovernmental Committee have to date been very encouraging. They have made it possible to bring about the effective restitution, in the last few years, of cultural property to its country of origin. In the case of the Kingdom of Cambodia, thanks to diplomatic approaches with respect to the competent authorities of friendly countries and certain international organizations, our most important stolen or illegally exported cultural properties have been returned to our Government. They include 117 cultural artefacts from the Temple of Banteay Chmar and five others were returned in April 2000 by Thai authorities; in 1997, a head of Shiva and a sandstone sculpture were returned, respectively, by the Museum of New York and by Switzerland; and in 1995, four artworks were returned by German customs.

On behalf of the people and the royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to express very sincere gratitude to the competent authorities of those countries and to the organization to which I referred for their praiseworthy assistance aimed at the restitution of cultural property to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

In conclusion, I would like, on behalf of the delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to appeal to States parties to the relevant conventions and to other countries to work together to preserve our respective cultural heritages, which are not only of historical and ancestral value, but also a source of intellectual and moral wealth for future generations.

*The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.*

United Nations A/56/PV.82

# General Assembly

Official Records

Fifty-sixth session

82nd plenary meeting
Monday, 10 December 2001, 3 p.m.
New York

*President:* Mr. Han Seung-soo ..... (Republic of Korea)

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Kumalo (South Africa), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

*The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.*

**Agenda item 33**

**Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin**

**Report of the Secretary-General** (A/56/413)

**Draft resolution** (A/56/L.41)

**Mr. Šimonović** (Croatia): Croatia is a country with a rich cultural heritage. Situated at the crossroads of different cultural influences, its culture has been constantly enriched. However, due to the turbulent political events and conflicts in the region, Croatia has often fallen victim to the appropriation of its cultural property. Consequently, the issue of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin is of utmost importance to my delegation.

We commend the valuable work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in this field, especially that of its Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. We are pleased that Croatia was recently elected to that Committee.

A large number of UNESCO member States are exposed to illicit export and trafficking in cultural artefacts, thus being deprived of their historical identity and traditions. It has to be emphasized that the effective fight against this crime against national heritage can be achieved only through cooperation, solidarity and organized initiatives at the international level. Croatia will spare no effort to work together with the other members of the Committee, as well as with other member States of UNESCO, in this regard.

In our last speech on this subject, two years ago, we informed the General Assembly about the grave consequences Croatia's cultural property suffered during aggression and occupation in the 1990s. I could illustrate this simply with just one sentence. According to independent foreign reports, more cultural artefacts were destroyed in Croatia during the first seven months of war in 1991 and 1992 than during the entire duration of the Second World War. We have also informed the Assembly of cultural property taken away from Vukovar and the Dubrovnik area, and we have demanded its return.

After almost 10 years of being deprived of a significant part of our cultural heritage, we are glad to inform the General Assembly that bilateral negotiations with the new Government in Belgrade have been successfully concluded and that cultural property taken away should be immediately returned to where it belongs — to Vukovar and to the other parts of Croatia.

As an attractive tourist destination with a rich natural and cultural heritage, Croatia is very vulnerable

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to the loss of its cultural heritage in times of peace as well. Therefore, we welcome the adoption of the Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage and are highly interested in joining international initiatives for combating illicit trafficking in cultural property.

The beauty of this world is in its diversity. We live in different countries, speak different languages, have different customs and enjoy different cultures. It is exactly this diverse global heritage, which we should all admire and learn about, that connects us and enriches us all. That is also why the protection of cultural property should be our common task.

**Mr. Moushoutas** (Cyprus): I am making this statement on behalf of the Permanent Representative of Cyprus, Ambassador Zackheos.

The issue of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin constitutes an area in which international relations are put to a test — a noble test — to ensure that cooperation among State and non-state actors can positively affect the lofty goal of protecting the cultural heritage of mankind.

My delegation attaches particular importance to this issue and to the efforts of the United Nations in general, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in particular, for the considerable work that is being done in this direction. In this respect, we welcome the Secretary-General's report contained in document A/55/413, as well as the 10 recommendations contained in the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the action taken by the organization on the return and restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

Since our last discussion on this item before this body, the recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation at its eleventh session, held in Phnom Penh this year, constitute a positive development that we warmly welcome.

Another development was the creation by UNESCO of the International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. We also welcome the adoption by the General Conference of UNESCO of an International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property as an important international voluntary standard for professionals.

Cyprus, as a State party to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and a signatory of its Second Protocol, adopted in 1999, follows with interest the work undertaken to address the illicit sale of cultural objects on the Internet and the need for Member States to adopt appropriate international legislation in the field.

The combating of illicit trafficking in cultural property is a task that requires perseverance and multifaceted collaborative efforts. One of the major areas in this direction is the promotion of international documentation for recording data of cultural property and the dissemination of information in order to assist in its recovery. Cyprus supports all efforts in this regard, including the establishment of the UNESCO online network that will include a regularly updated inventory of stolen cultural artefacts, including those removed illegally from areas of conflict and occupied territories.

Cyprus also supports the view that, in order to halt illicit trafficking, Member States should ensure that officials of customs and border control services are fully trained in their duties to apply the rules of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970 and to report any cases of illicit activity to the appropriate authorities of the State party concerned.

My country's 9,000 years of recorded civilization have left us with an immense cultural heritage that we have an obligation to protect and bequeath to future generations. By virtue of its geographical position at the crossroads of three continents and many civilizations, Cyprus's cultural heritage has, through the millennia, been continuously enriched and provides a unique insight into the many civilizations that have existed on the island during its long and eventful history. Many of the artefacts of this rich cultural history can be viewed in museums throughout the world. Many more, unfortunately, have become the objects of illicit trafficking, especially those removed illegally from the territory of the island under foreign occupation since 1974.

The plundering of the cultural heritage of Cyprus in this area has been so widespread that it led to a

decision by the United States, which we warmly welcome, to impose in April 1999 an emergency import restriction on Byzantine ecclesiastical and ritual ethnological material from Cyprus unless such material is accompanied by an export permit issued by the Government of Cyprus. Our determination to investigate the fate and to pursue the return of every illegally removed object of our cultural heritage to its rightful owner is unshakeable. We look to the international community to extend its solidarity and support in our effort to protect an invaluable part of the cultural heritage of humanity.

**Mr. Amer** (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*spoke in Arabic*): The international community has laid down specific rules within international law to protect and return cultural property to the countries of origin. There are many international conventions and agreements on this issue, such as the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Property.

It is indeed gratifying to note the increased international attention to the return of cultural property to the people and nations that are its rightful owners, as it is part of their history and a reflection of their ancient civilizations. My delegation wishes to commend the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for encouraging bilateral negotiations on the return of such property, the establishment of inventories of it and the limiting of illicit trafficking in it.

While we welcome the UNESCO Director-General's establishment of the International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, which is an important instrument in the use of Object-ID and the training of museum experts, we believe that this important issue calls for further efforts, especially in the fields of information exchange; raising awareness and education, especially among the young; and the establishment of comprehensive inventories of cultural property stolen from its proper owners.

Libya, like many other countries, has suffered extensive pillaging of its cultural heritage. Indeed, the conditions that the colonialists imposed on the Libyan people opened the door to the organized and systematic theft of major elements of Libyan civilization, dating back to ancient times. Visitors to museums and other cultural centres in Europe and America can attest to the artefacts, manuscripts and handicrafts that remain as evidence of the refined tastes of Libyans who left behind them a rich and wonderful heritage.

Colonialism has scattered some of these treasures and buried others in vaults of antiquities. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, hundreds of sculptures were stolen from the historic city of Shihat in eastern Libya, along with dozens of pottery wares and tablets telling the history of the city, and thousands of rare coins made of precious metals. Historical sources tell of dozens of fine columns and galleries that were taken from Leptis Magna in western Libya and are now in Britain, adorning the garden of one of its royal palaces. The same sources describe dozens of marble columns and smaller artefacts transported out of the same city by a European. A different European took from Benghazi more than 600 prehistoric objects that are now in European museums.

The report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/56/413 details the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. The Committee calls on Member States to ensure the implementation of the rules of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and urges the competent authorities of the States parties concerned to fully implement this Convention. The Committee has also called on UNESCO to support, by all available means, the efforts of Member States to establish inventories of their cultural heritage to improve its preservation at the national level, as well as to improve the circulation of information concerning theft of such property.

While my delegation appreciates and commends these efforts, it notes that progress remains limited. We are concerned that the majority of the countries that have acquired cultural treasures have not shown any serious intention of taking measures to implement the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly under

this item, which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was among the first to seek to include in the agenda of this session, consistent with the importance it attaches to the return of cultural property to the countries of origin.

Moreover, most of the countries that hold the cultural property of others still refuse to join the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which was concluded more than 30 years ago. This reveals that the views and ideas of those who claim to be the leaders of modern civilization and guardians of human heritage are still hostage to a past that witnessed the theft of others' property, including their cultural heritage.

My country has a rich cultural heritage that we remain committed to recover, including our manuscripts, artefacts, jewellery and other works of art. We hope that the countries holding this property, which they acquired unlawfully, by theft, will help in returning it without delay or procrastination. To do otherwise would be to ignore the resolutions of the General Assembly. We cannot keep silent regarding our stolen property and we will do everything possible to recover those treasures. They are the symbol of our past and identity, and we will not forget that.

**Mr. Krokhmal** (Ukraine): The issue of cooperation between States in the sphere of return or restitution of cultural property is becoming increasingly important in terms of ensuring the safety of the cultural space. Appeals for preservation of the collective memory embodied in historic and cultural achievements, and calls for the application of collective experience and intellect in our efforts to deal with this problem, are becoming stronger and stronger. No one can doubt that cultural treasures are the key element in communication, mutual understanding and rapprochement between peoples and between States.

Ukraine attaches great significance to finding practical solutions to the persistent and complex problems that hinder the restitution to the countries of origin of stolen or illicitly removed cultural property. Numerous valuable pieces of our cultural property have been removed from the territory of Ukraine and dispersed throughout the world, inaccessible to my country and subtracted from its scientific and cultural life.

Our country is developing international cooperation at both the bilateral and multilateral levels and is open to constructive dialogue with all interested parties in this respect. We proceed from the understanding that the return of cultural property to the countries of origin is a delicate problem politically, legally and ethically. That is why we are prepared to address each case appropriately and carefully, with due regard for the conditions under which masterpieces were removed from our country.

We believe that the solution to these problems should be based only on international law. Ukraine has ratified a number of international instruments, including the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972; and the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. We are convinced that these important legal instruments are a solid foundation for the protection of cultural treasures for future generations.

I would also like to emphasize that an active policy on the protection of cultural heritage is one of the high priorities of the Ukrainian Government, which recently adopted the State programmes "Return to Ukraine" and "Cultural Treasures of Ukraine", aimed at the systematizing of activities aimed at the restitution of our historic cultural heritage. These projects envision wide cooperation with foreign partners. In Ukraine, we have also established a State service for control over the transferring of cultural treasures across the State border.

In our view, a coordinated international approach to the problem of the return of cultural property to the countries of origin and of the reduction of the effects of its illicit trafficking should become a significant component of the global strategy of the United Nations.

In this regard, my delegation attaches particular importance to the efforts of the United Nations in general — and of UNESCO in particular — for the considerable work that has been done in this regard. We note with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, which provides a helpful account of the work done by UNESCO in promoting bilateral

negotiations for the return or restitution of cultural property as a matter of cultural continuity and justice; of the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property; and of the dissemination of information to the public in this field. We welcome the recommendations contained in the report.

My delegation understands that it is our moral obligation to work tirelessly to protect the historical and cultural values of human civilization. We owe this to both past and future generations.

In this regard, we welcome the proclamation of 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage. Ukraine would like to thank the delegation of Greece for its leadership in preparing the draft resolution on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, which represents a good basis for the development of cooperation among Member States in this area. We are pleased to sponsor and support this draft resolution and look forward to future progress in its implementation.

**Mr. Kim** Chang Guk (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): The States Members of the United Nations have underlined, through the resolutions of the General Assembly, that cultural properties are an important intellectual and cultural asset of each and every country, and that therefore they should be safeguarded and returned to the countries of origin in the event of their illegal transfer.

A country's national cultural heritage, created over time, is imbued with the nation's wisdom and ingenuity and reflects the history of its development. Preserving a nation's cultural heritage is significant in that this allows its people to inherit and develop a cultural tradition, thus instilling in them national pride and confidence.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations are rendering technical assistance to the work of Member countries in registering cultural properties and in recovering and preserving them.

My delegation wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation for the activities of UNESCO and of other relevant organizations for recovering and preserving cultural properties.

Our country is abundant in cultural properties, as its history spans 5,000 years. From the very beginning of human civilization, our nation has had its own, indigenous culture and thereby contributed to the development of culture and science. As early as the seventh century, we engaged in astronomical observation for meteorological study and used metal print.

There are many cultural properties in our country, including royal tombs, temples, stone pagodas, paintings, calligraphic works and folk artefacts, all reflecting the history of the nation's development and its national wisdom.

Many of these valuable cultural properties, however, were damaged or lost during the aggression by, and the colonial rule of, Japan. Japan plundered and destroyed many of the cultural properties forming our national treasure.

In order to extinguish the Korean nation, Japan prohibited the teaching of the Korean language and history and forcibly confiscated and burned history, geography and other books. It also ravaged cultural properties such as monuments and architecturally significant buildings, which could give rise to national sentiments on the part of the Korean people.

The number and value of the cultural properties confiscated by Japan during its 40-year-long colonial domination over Korea are incalculable. However, Japan has not yet recognized its past crimes; rather, it distorts the history of its aggression against Korea and other Asian countries. Japan must return the cultural properties it has taken from Korea and duly compensate it for the property it has destroyed.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made major efforts to preserve national cultural relics. The recovery of historical relics and the preservation of cultural properties will enable new generations to better know the history of their nations and will imbue them with the spirit of national independence by enabling them to inherit and develop their cultural tradition.

In my country, we have restored to their original state the tomb of Tangun, the founding father of Korea, and the tomb of Tongmyong. We have rehabilitated old tombs that had been damaged, and we have preserved cultural properties that include mural paintings in such tombs.

We are cooperating fully with UNESCO in its efforts to preserve cultural property. We will further

contribute to enriching the treasure house of humankind by continuously recovering and preserving historical relics.

**Mr. Aboul Gheit** (Egypt) (*spoke in Arabic*): My country deems it highly important for us to address the question of the return of cultural properties to their countries of origin or their restitution in case of illicit appropriation, as this issue is very closely connected to the rights of peoples to preserve their cultural roots and heritage.

The international community has become increasingly aware of the rights of peoples to recover and preserve their cultural property, and this growing awareness has been the catalyst for the efforts of the international community, through the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and through the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Finally, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects was adopted in 1995 and came into effect in 1998.

Egypt is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Our country is situated at a crossroads — a meeting place for different civilizations and cultures. This interaction has produced a unique human tapestry that has given the world a trove of treasures, antiquities and works of art of inestimable value — milestones marking the long course of Egyptian civilization over the ages. We believe that only the children of that Egyptian civilization can safeguard such treasures. Many Egyptian antiquities have unfortunately been removed from the country over a period of many years. Were it not for the artistic abundance of our civilization and the new discoveries that are made on a daily basis, very little would remain of that cultural property and all of those works of art, given the organized theft and intensive illicit trafficking that has taken place over the years.

Egypt has worked very hard to recover the cultural property that has been removed from the country illegally. We have entered into bilateral and multilateral dialogue with the countries where the property is currently located. Despite the positive results that have been reached in certain areas, we are still very far from our goal. We would like to pay special tribute to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its role in this connection. The Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation has done commendable work. We welcome the recommendations adopted by the Committee at its eleventh session, in Cambodia last March.

We would like to stress that it is necessary for both States and individuals to respect the international legal regime that governs these issues. Furthermore, all countries must abide by their moral and legal responsibilities. In this connection, we welcome the adoption in 2000 of the International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property. We call upon the international community to continue to work to ensure that all museums, dealers and relevant cultural and trade institutions respect that Code. We would like to emphasize that States are responsible for ensuring the implementation of the International Code of Ethics; governmental cultural institutions must respect the rules and principles laid down therein.

The restitution of cultural property has taken on new impetus because of the proclamation of 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage. We hope that this will provide an opportunity for international activities to be undertaken that will make it possible for the works of art and cultural property — particularly those that have been illicitly transported — of all peoples throughout the world to be recovered and returned to the countries of origin. Egypt supports efforts to restore such cultural property and appeals to all countries that have Egyptian cultural property that has been illicitly transported to cooperate with us in this connection. There can be no doubt that this just cause is a true test of the international community's respect for the rule of law and the good governance that are referred to so often in international forums and declarations.

**The Acting President**: We have heard the last speaker in the debate on this item for this meeting. I should like to inform members that, at the request of the sponsors, action on draft resolution A/56/L.41 will be taken at a later date.

**Agenda item 18**

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on its work during 2001** (A/56/23 (Parts I-III))

**Reports of the Secretary-General** (A/56/61, A/56/65, A/56/159)

**Draft resolutions** (A/56/23 (Part III), chap. XIII, sect. G, para. 7; A/56/L.40)

**The Acting President**: I call on Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoué of Côte d'Ivoire, Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to introduce the Committee's report and draft resolution A/56/L.40.

**Mr. Tanoh-Boutchoué** (Côte d'Ivoire) (*spoke in French*): It is a great honour for me, as representative of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, to speak in the General Assembly in my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, to provide a brief review of the Committee's work as the Assembly considers the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In the absence of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, Mr. Fayssal Mekdad, I also have the honour to introduce the report of the Special Committee on its work during 2001, as contained in document A/56/23.

The report is divided into three parts, with the recommendations for action being presented in part III. Part I describes the establishment, organization and activities of the Committee, its relations with United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, non-governmental and regional organizations, and its activities relating to international conventions.

I wish, in particular, to draw the Assembly's attention to section J of chapter I of part I, which outlines the future programme of work the Committee intends to undertake during 2002, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Part I of the report also deals with the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. In addition, it contains the report of the Caribbean Regional Seminar held in Havana, Cuba, in May 2001.

Part II of the report presents a brief account of the Committee's deliberations regarding the substantive issues on its agenda. Those include the dissemination of information on decolonization, the question of sending visiting missions to Territories, economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the 17 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, military activities carried out by administering Powers in Territories under their administration, and the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. Part II also includes chapters related to the information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter and chapters dealing with Territories.

As I mentioned earlier, all the recommendations of the Special Committee can be found in part III of the report.

The report before the Assembly describes the work carried out by the Special Committee in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly. I would now like to highlight some of the activities of the last year.

Unfortunately, despite the progress made since the adoption of the 1960 Declaration, the process of decolonization is still incomplete. Therefore, our deliberations during this first year of the Second Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism have again been focused essentially on the political, economic and social situation prevailing in the remaining 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories. We have reviewed the information provided by the administering Powers in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the working papers on each Territory prepared by the Secretariat. We also heard statements made by representatives of the Territories, petitioners, other senior officials and non-governmental organizations.

The Committee held 10 formal meetings, five informal meetings and numerous consultations in order to reach consensus on the issues before it. At the end of our session, we adopted 10 draft resolutions by consensus, including one on the Falklands Islands

(Malvinas) and one on Puerto Rico and one decision on military activities and arrangements. We also continued to point out the need for close collaboration between the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee regarding international assistance to the Territories. At Geneva last July, the Economic and Social Council adopted a draft resolution on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies.

We were very encouraged by the record number of participants from the Territories that attended the Caribbean Regional Seminar held in Cuba in May. The Committee took the opportunity to hear the concerns of the participants and to inform them about its work, particularly its desire to engage the administering Powers in developing decolonization plans through work programmes for the individual Territories concerned. We emphasized that the views of the peoples of the territories must be fully taken into account in any future decolonization work programmes. The Committee has repeatedly stressed that the cooperation of the administering Powers is essential for the Committee to make progress in its work.

During 2001, we continued to enjoy the constructive cooperation of New Zealand. We are pleased that representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States also attended some of our meetings, albeit informally, and that, for the first time, the United Kingdom officially attended our Regional Seminar in Havana. France attended meetings devoted to New Caledonia, and Portugal, the former administering Power in East Timor, also attended meetings of the Committee. We hope that our working relationship with all the administering Powers will be further strengthened to allow for real progress in the consideration of the Territories' needs and aspirations.

In that regard, the meetings held in June by the members of the Committee with the representatives of New Zealand and Tokelau were very instructive. We discussed the best way to work in partnership to ensure that any eventual plan for self-determination would reflect faithfully the wishes of the people regarding their future political status and living conditions. We look forward to our future meetings on this issue. Experience has also shown how the case-by-case work programmes for decolonization can be a useful tool when we have the cooperation and good will of all parties involved.

Encouraged by our meetings on Tokelau, we look forward to greater involvement in the work of the Committee by all the administering Powers informally or, preferably, formally. In that regard, we are still awaiting the responses of the United Kingdom and the United States on how to proceed together with the informal dialogue begun over a year ago on Pitcairn and American Samoa. Again, we must stress that any decolonization process must include representatives of the Territories at every stage. We hope that the administering Powers will seize the opportunity before them to make progress in the Committee's work, to the benefit of all partners. A process as complex as decolonization undoubtedly requires consistent efforts by all concerned if we expect to obtain the desired results.

The elections for a Constituent Assembly held this year in the Non-Self-Governing Territory of East Timor provide cause for encouragement. The Committee commends the people of East Timor for the civic-mindedness they have resolutely displayed throughout the process that is taking East Timor towards independence. We also applaud the valuable contribution of the United Nations and the international community at large for the progress made in the Territory.

I now wish to introduce, for the Assembly's consideration and approval, a draft resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in document A/56/L.40.

The draft resolution before us closely follows the text of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its last session. Bearing in mind the declaration of a Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, the text reaffirms once again that the existence of colonialism is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it also reaffirms the General Assembly's determination to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism.

In the draft resolution, the General Assembly affirms once again its support for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence, in

accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization. It calls upon the administering Powers to finalize before the end of 2002 a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for the Non-Self-Governing Territories to facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Special Committee and the relevant resolutions on decolonization, including resolutions on specific Territories.

In that context, the draft resolution contains a new element, appearing in operative paragraph 7, in which the General Assembly welcomes the ongoing consultations between the Special Committee and New Zealand, as administering Power for Tokelau, with the participation of representatives of the people of Tokelau, with a view to formulating a programme of work on the question of Tokelau.

Operative paragraph 8 contains several provisions concerning the Special Committee's programme of work. In it, the Assembly requests the Special Committee to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism, to examine the implementation by Member States of relevant resolutions, to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, including through the dispatch of visiting missions, to finalize before the end of 2002 a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for each Territory, to enlist worldwide support for decolonization, to conduct seminars, and to observe annually the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The draft resolution also contains paragraphs specifically concerning economic activities, the exploitation of natural resources and military activities and arrangements in the Territories.

The draft resolution urges all States and specialized agencies to provide moral and material assistance to the Territories and requests that the administering Powers make use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories.

The draft resolution reaffirms that visiting missions are an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories. It therefore calls upon the administering Powers to continue to facilitate visiting missions and upon those that have not participated formally in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its session in 2002.

Finally, the draft resolution requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination, including independence.

The text of the draft resolution before the Assembly is the fruit of transparent consultations carried out in a spirit of cooperation with interested delegations with a view to achieving consensus. I urge all delegations to the General Assembly to welcome the recommendations submitted by the Special Committee so that we may proceed with our work of promoting the rights and interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Before concluding, on behalf of all the members of the Special Committee, I wish to thank Secretary-General Kofi Annan for the effective technical and substantive support of the Secretariat throughout the session. I also wish to thank my colleagues on the Bureau of the Committee — Vice-Chairman Ambassador Bruno Rodriguez Parrilla of Cuba and Rapporteur Mr. Fayssal Mekdad of the Syrian Arab Republic — for their cooperation and support while I was working as Acting Chairman of the Special Committee. Naturally, I also wish to thank all the members of the Special Committee for their dynamic cooperation.

**The Acting President**: I should like to inform members that the General Assembly will take action on the two draft resolutions under agenda item 18 after all reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) have been considered.

## Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

**The Acting President**: The General Assembly will consider the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) on agenda items 85 to 91, 92 and 18, 93 and 12, 94 as well as 18.

I request the Rapporteur of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, Mr. Graham Maitland of South Africa, to introduce in one intervention the

reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

**Mr. Maitland** (South Africa), Rapporteur of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): It is a privilege and a great personal honour for me to introduce to the General Assembly the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) on agenda items 85 to 94, as well as items 12 and 18. These reports, contained in documents A/56/547 to A/56/557, include the texts of draft resolutions and decisions recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The Fourth Committee considered all the items allocated to it separately, with the exception of matters pertaining to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and related issues, which were considered in one cluster and on which one single general debate was held.

Throughout its session, during the first part of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee had a total of 22 formal meetings. An informal interactive meeting was held under agenda item 89, "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects". An open-ended working group established by the Committee under item 86, "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space", also held several informal meetings.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted 24 draft resolutions and 3 draft decisions, of which 9 draft resolutions and 3 draft decisions were adopted without a vote.

The first report, submitted under agenda item 85, "Effects of atomic radiation", is contained in document A/56/547. The Fourth Committee considered the 2001 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), which prepared the report and its scientific annex during its forty-fourth and fiftieth sessions. The draft resolution submitted under this agenda item is contained in paragraph 7 of the report. In the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, among other things, commend UNSCEAR for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past 46 years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation; endorse the intentions and plans of UNSCEAR for its future activities of scientific review; and invite UNSCEAR to continue its consultations with scientists and experts from interested Member States in the process of preparing its future scientific reports. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I recommend the adoption of this draft resolution by the General Assembly.

The second report, submitted under agenda item 86, entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space", is contained in document A/56/548. During its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee had an open-ended working group which held a number of informal meetings, under the chairmanship of the delegation of Chile, to formulate the draft resolution contained in paragraph 10 of the report. In that draft resolution, the General Assembly would, among other things, endorse the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee; follow up on the implementation of recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space — UNISPACE III — and decide that the practice of sharing seats on the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on a rotating basis between Cuba and Peru as well as between the Republic of Korea and Malaysia should be terminated, that those four countries should become full members of the Committee, and that Saudi Arabia and Slovakia should become members of the same Committee. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I recommend this draft resolution to the Assembly for adoption.

The third report, submitted under agenda item 87, entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", is contained in document A/56/549. The Fourth Committee adopted seven draft resolutions related to various aspects of the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and they are contained in paragraph 22 of the report. The Fourth Committee recommends the adoption of these draft resolutions to the Assembly.

The fourth report, submitted under agenda item 88, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", is contained in document A/56/550. The Fourth Committee considered the report of the Special Committee concerning the protection and promotion of the human rights of the Palestinian

people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories. Throughout the debate on this item, the activities of the Special Committee were widely supported and appreciated by many States. Under this item, the Fourth Committee adopted five draft resolutions, which can be found in paragraph 22 of its report. The Committee recommends these draft resolutions to the Assembly for adoption.

The fifth report, relating to agenda item 89, entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", is contained in document A/56/551. The Fourth Committee heard a comprehensive introductory statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and held a general debate under this item. It also held informal interactive discussions with the Under-Secretary-General and other senior officials of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. No proposal was submitted to the Committee under this agenda item at this stage of its work.

The sixth report, submitted under agenda item 90, entitled "Questions relating to information", is contained in document A/56/552. After hearing a comprehensive introductory statement by the Interim Head of the Department of Public Information, Mr. Shashi Tharoor, the Fourth Committee considered the report submitted by the Committee on Information. The Fourth Committee adopted, without a vote, two draft resolutions and one decision, which are contained, respectively, in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the present report. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee thus recommends that the General Assembly adopt both draft resolutions and the draft decision.

With regard to the cluster of items on Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples — agenda items 91, 92, 93, 12, 94 and 18 — the Fourth Committee considered these items together. Under these items, the Assembly has before it a number of reports.

The report submitted under agenda item 91, entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations", is contained in document A/56/553. The draft resolution on this item appears in paragraph 7 of the report. The Fourth Committee recommends it to the Assembly for adoption.

The report relating to agenda items 92 and 18, entitled "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories" and "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", is contained in document A/56/554. Under these two items, the Fourth Committee adopted one draft resolution and one draft decision on "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration", which are contained, respectively, in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report. The Committee recommends this draft resolution and the decision to the Assembly for adoption.

The report relating to agenda items 93 and 12, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" and "Report of the Economic and Social Council", is contained in document A/56/555. In paragraph 7 of the report, the Fourth Committee recommends one draft resolution to the Assembly for adoption.

The report relating to agenda item 94, entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories", is contained in document A/56/556. Under this item, the Fourth Committee recommends one draft resolution, which is contained in paragraph 6 of the report, for adoption by the Assembly.

The report submitted under agenda item 18, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", is contained in document A/56/557, which contains chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories not covered by other agenda items. In this context, the Fourth Committee adopted four draft resolutions, one of which covers 11 Territories, and one draft decision. The draft resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, the question of New Caledonia and the question of Tokelau, the consolidated omnibus draft resolution

concerning the 11 Territories and the draft decision on the question of Gibraltar were adopted without a vote. These draft resolutions are contained in paragraph 20 of the report. The Fourth Committee recommends that the Assembly adopt these draft resolutions.

In addition to these reports, I should like to inform the Assembly that the Special Political and Decolonization Committee decided at this session to adopt a methodology for the selection of its Bureau for both this session and future sessions of the Assembly. Since a precedent already exists for a Main Committee to arrive at a methodology for selection of its Bureau — namely, that chosen by the First Committee — the Committee decided, on the proposal of its Chairman, to adopt a system of rotation for the posts of Chair, three Vice-Chairs and Rapporteur based on the English alphabetical order of the regional groups.

Under this rotational method, and because the Chair this year was from Asia, the three Vice Chairs this year were from the regional groups of the Eastern European States, the Latin American and Caribbean States and the Western European and other States, while the Rapporteur was from the regional group of African States.

Before concluding, I should like to stress the high level of cooperation prevailing in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. This enabled it to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly and to complete its work effectively and constructively despite the time constraints occasioned by the changes in the Assembly's schedule of work.

I should like to express, on behalf of the Bureau of the Fourth Committee, our profound appreciation to those delegations that coordinated the draft resolutions adopted by the Committee. I should also like to thank all delegations that participated in our efforts to reach consensus on many resolutions and decisions. When this was not possible, their cooperation helped the Bureau to narrow the differences among interested parties. All such contributions were made in a spirit of cooperation which greatly facilitated our deliberations on a number of sensitive issues.

I should like to pay particular tribute here to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, Ambassador Hasmy Agam of Malaysia, whose vast knowledge and experience, enhanced by his consummate diplomatic skills, enabled the Committee to consider in depth all the agenda items allocated to it by the General Assembly. This was particularly important given the wide-ranging and often difficult issues assigned to the Committee. The Vice-Chairpersons — Mrs. Alexandrina Rusu of Romania, Mr. Cristián Streeter of Chile and Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi of Finland, with whom I had the pleasure of working — also contributed to the successful conclusion of the work of the Fourth Committee.

I should also like to express my appreciation to Under-Secretary-General Chen Jian of the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services for his leadership of the Secretariat staff who provided invaluable assistance to the Bureau.

I should also like to place on record our appreciation for the able and efficient cooperation provided by Ms. Lesley Wilkinson, Secretary of the Committee, and her very competent team from the Secretariat. It was through their efforts that the work of the Committee always proceeded smoothly and in an atmosphere of genuine cordiality and efficiency. We are indeed grateful to them for ensuring that we completed our work in a timely fashion despite a number of time constraints.

Now I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration and adoption the recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee contained in the reports in documents A/56/547 to A/56/557.

**The Acting President**: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) which are before the Assembly today.

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President**: The positions of delegations regarding the recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records. May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that

> "When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the

Committee or in plenary meeting unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

May I remind delegations that, also in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, I should like to advise representatives that we are going to proceed to take decisions in the same manner as was done in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, unless the Secretariat is notified to the contrary in advance. This means that where recorded votes were taken, we will do the same. I should also hope that we will proceed to adopt without a vote those recommendations that were adopted without a vote in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

**Agenda item 85**

**Effects of atomic radiation**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/547)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 7 of its report.

The Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted* (resolution 56/50).

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 85?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 86**

**International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/548)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 10 of its report.

The Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The draft resolution was adopted* (resolution 56/51).

**The Acting President**: I give the floor to the representative of Brazil, who wishes to speak in explanation of position on the draft resolution just adopted.

**Mr. Cordeiro** (Brazil): Brazil joined the consensus on the resolution just adopted, and we support its general thrust. However, we want to express our reservation with regard to the Spanish version of the resolution's second preambular paragraph and, more specifically, with regard to the language that characterizes outer space as the common heritage of all mankind.

Let me note that, in the part of the resolution where the English text reads "the province of all mankind", there is a clear disconnection between the Spanish version and the texts in English, French and the other languages.

We believe that the concept of outer space as the common heritage of all mankind has not been accepted, and that it needs further discussion before its introduction into United Nations resolutions can be considered. As long as there is no consensus on such a concept, we believe that the Spanish version of the second preambular paragraph should reflect the language of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which is known as the Outer Space Treaty.

We note in this regard that the English and French versions of the second preambular paragraph of the resolution just adopted are in line with the language of the Outer Space Treaty. It is only the Spanish version that deviates from it.

That said, I wish to reaffirm Brazil's support for the activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 86?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 87**

**United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee** (A/56/549)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the seven draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 22 of its report. After all the votes have been taken, representatives will again have an opportunity to explain their vote.

We turn first to draft resolution I, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands

*Abstaining:*

Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 151 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions* (resolution 56/52).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution II is entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution II was adopted* (resolution 56/53).

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution III is entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Micronesia (Federated States of).

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 151 votes to 3, with 1 abstention* (resolution 56/54).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

None

*Abstaining:*

Israel

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention* (resolution 56/55).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution V is entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Micronesia (Federated States of)

*Draft resolution V was adopted by 151 votes to 3, with 1 abstention* (resolution 56/56).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France,

Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against*:

Israel, Marshall Islands, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Micronesia (Federated States of)

*Draft resolution VI was adopted by 150 votes to 3, with 1 abstention* (resolution 56/57).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution VII is entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour*:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against*:

Israel, Marshall Islands, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Micronesia (Federated States of)

*Draft resolution VII was adopted by 151 votes to 3, with 1 abstention* (resolution 56/58).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 87?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 88**

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/550)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the five draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 22 of its report. After all the votes have been taken, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their vote.

We turn first to draft resolution I, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour*:

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

*Against*:

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 83 votes to 4, with 58 abstentions* (resolution 56/59).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana, Kenya and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution II is entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour*:

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France,

Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Angola, Nicaragua

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 148 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions* (resolution 56/60).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: draft resolution III is entitled "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 145 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions* (resolution 56/61).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of

the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 145 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions* (resolution 56/62).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana, Kenya and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution V is entitled "The occupied Syrian Golan".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania,

Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands

*Abstaining:*

Micronesia (Federated States of), Nicaragua, United States of America

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 147 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions* (resolution 56/63).

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana, Kenya and Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: I now give the floor to the representative of Papua New Guinea, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote on the draft resolutions just adopted.

**Mr. Ovia** (Papua New Guinea): Papua New Guinea's position on the question of the right to self-determination is well known in this Assembly, and I do not need to repeat it. It is reflected in Papua New Guinea's affirmative votes in the past. However, as we have all decided, peace cannot be achieved through continued violence, such has been witnessed in the past several months, especially the past two weeks, in the Middle East region. As a Melanesian country — and, for that matter, as a Pacific island country — we believe in negotiation and discussion to resolve any differences with our adversaries, as that is the best and only way to bring peace in any conflict.

Papua New Guinea continues to believe that Israel must recognize the right of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to the resulting statehood. We also believe, however, that Israel has a right to coexist in a safe and secure environment with its neighbours. As such, the State of Israel must be assured of its right to exist within safe and secure borders. Papua New Guinea also believes in the purposes of the United Nations, as outlined in its Charter.

Unless the United Nations takes action under Chapter VII of the Charter on every other occasion, it must be seen to be impartial in its dealings with all parties to a conflict. It must not be seen to be taking a position that can be interpreted as pre-empting the outcome of any negotiations.

Papua New Guinea believes in the sanctity of life, whether Israeli or Palestinian. It is wrong to commit suicide or to use one's own body as a weapon of destruction. Extrajudicial killings also have no place in a civilized society that is founded on the rule of law. By the same token, we are concerned about the implementation of the rule of law, and governance generally, inside Palestinian-controlled areas. Peaceful coexistence requires the genuine desire of all parties to the conflict to cooperate for such an outcome. There cannot be a peaceful outcome when there are elements in the conflict that do not recognize the right of Israel to exist within secure borders. These matters are not properly reflected in resolutions 56/59, 56/61 and 56/62. We therefore abstained in the voting on those resolutions.

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 88?

*It was so decided.*

## Agenda item 89

## Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/551)

**The Acting President**: May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) contained in document A/56/551?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President**: The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 89.

**Agenda item 90**

**Questions relating to information**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)**
(A/56/552)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly has before it draft resolutions A and B recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 10 of its report and a draft decision recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 11 of the same report.

I should like to inform members that action on draft resolution B is postponed to a later date to allow time for the review of its programme budget implications by the Fifth Committee. The Assembly will take action on draft resolution B as soon as the report of the Fifth Committee on its programme budget implications is available.

The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A, entitled "Information in the service of humanity".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution A without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution A was adopted* (resolution 56/64 A).

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now turn to the draft decision entitled "Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft decision was adopted.*

**The Acting President**: The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 90.

**Agenda item 91**

**Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)**
(A/56/553)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 7 of its report.

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour*:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian

Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

None

*Abstaining:*

France, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*The draft resolution was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 6 abstentions* (resolution 56/65).

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 91?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda items 92 and 18**

**Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories**

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)**
(A/56/554)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 9 of its report and the draft decision recommended by the Committee in paragraph 10 of the same report.

We turn first to the draft resolution, entitled "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

France, Georgia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*The draft resolution was adopted by 147 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions* (resolution 56/66).

**The Acting President**: We now turn to the draft decision entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia

*The draft decision was adopted by 92 votes to 51.*

[Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Peru informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.]

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 92?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President**: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 18.

**Agenda items 93 and 12**

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations**

**Report of the Economic and Social Council**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/555)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. The draft resolution is entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia,

Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

None

*Abstaining:*

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia

*The draft resolution was adopted by 106 votes to none, with 50 abstentions* (resolution 56/67).

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 93?

*It was so decided.*

**The Acting President**: The Assembly has concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 12.

**Agenda item 94**

**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/556)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 6 of its report.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted* (resolution 56/68).

**The Acting President**: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 94?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 18**

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)** (A/56/557)

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 20 of its report and on the draft decision recommended by the Committee in paragraph 21 of the same report.

We turn first to the four draft resolutions contained in paragraph 20 of the report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Question of Western Sahara".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution I was adopted* (resolution 56/69).

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution II is entitled "Question of New Caledonia".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution II was adopted* (resolution 56/70).

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution III is entitled "Question of Tokelau".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution III was adopted* (resolution 56/71).

**The Acting President**: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution IV without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted* (resolution 56/72).

**The Acting President**: We turn now to the draft decision, contained in paragraph 21 of the report, entitled "Question of Gibraltar".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The draft decision was adopted.*

**The Acting President**: We have thus concluded this stage of our consideration of agenda item 18.

**Agenda item 18** (*continued*)

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples** (A/56/23, Part III)

**Reports of the Secretary-General** (A/56/61, A/56/65 and A/56/159)

**Draft resolutions** (A/56/23 (Part III), chap. XIII, sect. G, para. 7; A/56/L.40)

**The Acting President**: We shall now proceed to consider the draft resolution contained in part III, chapter XIII, section G, paragraph 7, of document A/56/23, and draft resolution A/56/L.40.

Before giving the floor to the speaker in explanation of vote before the voting, may I remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

I call on the representative of the United States, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote before the voting.

**Mr. Hybl** (United States of America): The United States is fully supportive when countries choose independence and is proud to work with them on an equal and sovereign basis. For Territories that do not choose independence, however, the United States also supports the right of people in those Territories to a full measure of self-government, if that is what they choose. The United States reaffirms its respect for their rights, which include the options of integration and free association. Given the vast variety of people, places and political circumstances that exist around the world, we believe that a single standard of decolonization should not be applied to every Territory, and we call on all Member States to respect the choices made by the residents of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In that regard, the United States cannot support the draft resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The draft resolution unfairly applies a single and narrow standard for decolonization. Indeed, for the United States, the term "non-self-governing" is of questionable applicability to those who are able to establish their own constitution, who elect their own public officers, who have representation in Washington, and who choose their own economic path.

Moreover, the United States cannot agree with the implication in the draft resolution that the mere presence of military activities and bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is harmful to the rights and

interests of the people of the Territories. We cannot support language that would infringe on the sovereign right of the United States Government to plan its military activities in accordance with its national security interests.

**The Acting President**: We have heard the only speaker in explanation of vote before the voting.

The Assembly will first take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Dissemination of information on decolonization", which is contained in part III, chapter XIII, section G, paragraph 7, of the report of the Special Committee.

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

France, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of)

*The draft resolution was adopted by 147 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions* (resolution 56/73).

**The Acting President**: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/56/L.40, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland,

Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey

*Draft resolution A/56/L.40 was adopted by 132 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions* (resolution 56/74).

**The Acting President**: Before giving the floor to the speakers in explanation of vote after the voting, may I remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

**Mr. Schelstraete** (Belgium) (*spoke in French*): I have the honour of taking the floor on behalf of the European Union to explain the Union's position concerning the resolution on the question of Western Sahara.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union — Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia — and the associated countries of Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, as well as the European Free Trade Association country belonging to the European Economic Area, Norway, align themselves with this explanation of position.

The European Union is pleased that the resolution on Western Sahara has once again been presented this year as a proposal of the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, and that it has been adopted by consensus.

The European Union continues to pay close attention to the question of Western Sahara. It welcomed the provisions of Security Council resolution 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001. The European Union fully supports the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, Mr. James Baker, in their tireless efforts to contribute to a fair, sustainable and negotiated resolution of the dispute.

In its resolution 1359 (2001), the Security Council clearly indicated the path to be followed. It has invited all the parties to meet under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to discuss the draft Framework Agreement and to negotiate any changes they would like to see to that proposal, as well as to discuss any other proposal for a political solution which may be put forward by the parties in order to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement. Resolution 1359 (2001) also envisages that the official proposals submitted by the Polisario Front to overcome the obstacles preventing the implementation of the Settlement Plan would be considered while those discussions are taking place.

The European Union encourages the parties to participate constructively in the talks in progress under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy.

There is no need to await the end of those talks before settling certain pressing humanitarian issues, such as the exchange of family visits. Under international law, the parties are obliged to release without delay all prisoners of war still in detention.

The European Union would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute once again to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). MINURSO continues to play a crucial role in the Western Saharan peace process.

**Mr. Harrison** (United Kingdom): I should like to explain the United Kingdom's votes on the draft resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and on the dissemination of information on decolonization. As the Assembly will have seen, the United Kingdom voted against both of these resolutions.

The United Kingdom continues to find some elements of the text on the implementation of the Declaration unacceptable. These elements include, but are not limited to, operative paragraph 12, which calls on the administering Powers to eliminate the remaining military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. This language is drawn from the military activities decision, which we also voted against this year.

With regard to the resolution on the dissemination of information on decolonization, the United Kingdom remains of the view that the obligation that this text places on the Secretariat to publicize decolonization issues represents an unwarranted drain on the scarce resources of the United Nations. The resolution is therefore unacceptable to the United Kingdom.

Despite our negative votes on these resolutions, the United Kingdom delegation remains sincerely committed to furthering the process of informal dialogue with the Committee of 24 over the coming year.

**The Acting President**: We have heard the last speaker in explanation of vote.

**Ms. Thomas** (Jamaica): I will not prolong the debate, but I should like to make a few remarks on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

The Group is pleased that it has been able to participate in the deliberations on agenda items 18, 12, and 85 to 94 during the past three and a half months in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. In this regard, we thank the Rapporteur for his reports, and we also would note that this year's deliberations were marked by a spirit of camaraderie, which permeated our discussions.

This year, our deliberations were threatened by the events of 11 September. Despite this, the Committee forged ahead, committed in its resolve not to be daunted by the acts of terrorism, and successfully completed its work by mid-November.

We especially pay tribute to Ambassador Hasmy of Malaysia, Chairman of the Fourth Committee, for his hard work in steering the proceedings of the Committee. For the most part, he conducted proceedings single-handedly, due to the absence of an elected Bureau. We thank Ambassador Hasmy for his initiative in recommending a system of rotation, which will now determine the future membership of the Bureau.

Finally, once again, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States will continue to remain engaged in the work of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

**Mr. Graveley** (Dominican Republic) (*spoke in Spanish*): With respect to the draft decision on military activities and arrangements adopted by administering Powers in territories under their administration, as contained in document A/56/23, part III, my delegation, which had voted against the draft decision by mistake in the Fourth Committee, decided to rectify its error and vote in favour at this plenary meeting.

**The Acting President**: The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 18.

Again, I wish to express my thanks to all of the people who make this look so easy. Believe me, it is not because of my talents; it is because of their support.

Today we won the Nobel Peace Prize, and I think it is well deserved.

*The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.*